FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LX—NO 3,088 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1895. NEW SERIES—VOL. XII—NO. 629

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....MAY 9, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

According to a recent police census of New York that city contains a population of 1,849,-566 of which 925,310 are males and 924,556 are females.

Total failures for the past seven days as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., are: For the United States 231, against 233 last year, and 34 in Canada against 35 last year.

In 1894, the property values in the South by official report actually decreased more than ninety millions of dollars. But mark! in New York alone, says the Atlanta Constitution, the gain in values was two hundred and thirty millions. In the whole country the loss was probably a thousand millions.

In Italy in the last ten years 947 duels have been fought over newspaper articles, 730 on account of rivalry in love, 37 for political differences, 289 for insulting words, and the smallest number, 19, for disputes at cards. According to the figures, journalists are most apt to fight, and actors least of those who fought at all, but there is not a single banker or capitalist in the list.

Commenting on the Nicaragua affair, the St. James Gazette, of London, says: If President Zeelaya plays us false we will not only occupy Corinto, but will wipe off the map one or two other places with it. If any of the great powers had behaved toward Great Britain as Nicaragua did in the case of Mr. Hatch we would have been at war with them before the end of a week.

The fact that Japan has just placed an immense order for gun-powder in this country may be taken as an indication, says the Philadelphia Record, that in the judgment of her rulers the closing of the terms of peace with China does not necessarily inaugurate a reign of peace in the East, and that at all events the Land of the Rising Sun means to hold herself in readiness to respond to the growls of the Russian bear, if necessary with the roar of artillery.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, says the New York World, may be a "poor white" in profession, but he is not so in practice. His father owned a plantation of 12,000 acres near Edgefield and had seventy slaves, and the son never harmed his hands with work. He had a college education and now lives in comfort and some little style on a handsome estate. Eccentricities run in the Senator's family, for his brother, a man so well informed that he is styled a walking cyclopædia, never wears a necktie or a pair of cuffs.

At a banquet of ministers in Chicago Fred L. Chapman, editor of a church paper, said he had thoroughly investigated the cost of conversions in Chicago to the Protestant faith and found that it cost the Baptists $285 to save a soul, the Methodists $384, the Presbyterians $533 and the Congregationalists $580. This would make the average cost of a convert $443. Dr. Gunsaulus said the high rate credited to the Congregationalists was due to the fact that the church was one largely composed of wealthy people, who spent vast sums for higher education, and paid large salaries.

The government receipts for April were $24,247,856 against $22,692,364 in April 1894. The expenditures for April were $32,990,676 against $32,072,836 in April 1894. The receipts for the ten months of the current year are $5,000,000 greater than for the corresponding ten months of last year and the expenditures are $6,000,000 less for the same time. Custom receipts have increased $7,000,000 over the last year. Pension payments have increased $1 000,000 over the ten months of 1894, and interest payments on the public debt have increased $2,000,000 over the same period. This is because of the new bonds issued, aggregating $162,400,000.

Corinto, which was taken possession of by the British marines, is Nicaragua's principal port, and is situated on the coast south of the gulf of Fonseca. It is without defense, and the principal street faces the shore, one of the few large structures being the custom house. Corinto is the best point to the enforcement of any claim by a foreign power. Germany selected it when she made her demand a few years ago for gross injustice to a German subject. She sent a vessel to Corinto, made a final demand, and as the reply was unsatisfactory, a landing party was sent on shore. After much bravado on the part of the Nicaraguans an ample apology was made, the flag saluted and an indemnity of $38,000 paid, when the German war ship sailed away.

Bradstreet's of last week says: The manifest improvement in many lines of general trade has resulted in an increase in the volume of business, notwithstanding the impending idleness of 9,000 Rhode Island worsted mill operatives and many in other industrial lines. Industrial unrest now takes the form of striking for higher wages. This week about 50,-000 industrial employes, principally coal miners and cotton and woollen mill employes, have struck, and the tendency does not seem to be checked. About 3,000 people are reported to have obtained higher wages without striking. April bank clearings reflect improved demand for staples and enlarged speculations in stocks and bonds, wheat, petroleum and cotton in a monthly aggregate which is, with two exceptions, the largest reported since June, 1893.

The government debt statement last week shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during April of $9,100,-857. The interest bearing debt increased $2,349,950; the non-interest bearing debt increased $339,437, and the cash in the treasury $7,099,345. The balance of the several classes of debt at the close of business April 30th were: Interest bearing debt, $716,201,910; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,754,660, debt bearing no interest, $380,701,249; total, $1,098,657,819. The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury outstanding at the end of the month were $566,624, a decrease of $1,255,818. The total cash in treasury was $787,442,335. The gold reserve was $91,247,144. Net cash balance was $89,570,772. In the month there was an increase in gold coin and bars of $511,657, the total at the close being $139,998,153. Of silver there was an increase of $553,695. Of surplus there was in National bank depositories $16,797,027, against $16,224,166 at the end of the preceding month.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The committee of the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, have chosen Baltimore for the next place of meeting. ——Secretary Carlisle, it is stated, will enter the Kentucky campaign about the 15th of this month, and deliver two or more speeches at points yet to be selected, in favor of sound currency. ——There is reason to believe that in consequence of the exchange of views between Germany and Japan the former is likely to change her attitude in a direction decidedly favorable to Japan. ——Mrs. John Guy, living near Fair Oaks, Va., was visiting at a neighbor's house, when one of the children choked badly in swallowing food at the table. Mrs. Guy was so frightened at the occurance that she fell dead. It is thought her death was caused by a rupture of a blood vessel. The child soon got all right again. ——A dispatch from Tien Tsin to the Pall Mall Gazette, says that Li Hung Chang started for Pekin in obedience to the summons of the Emperor. It is now regarded as probable that the Emperor will ratify the treaty of peace. ——The Socialist May Day celebration in London was a miserable failure. About 400 persons, mostly young men, carrying red banners and singing Socialistic songs, marched from Clerkenwell to Hyde Park, where speeches were made. ——At the May Day parade at Chicago, under the auspices of the Socialistic Federation of Chicago and the Central Labor Union, about 3,500 men were in line. Both the Trade and Labor Assembly and the Building Trades' Council declined to participate in the demonstration. ——The cruiser, Chicago, goes out of commission for a thorough overhauling. ——Only two mines in the Pocahontas coal regions are at work and efforts are being made to get the miners in them to come out; the loading of eleven vessels at Norfolk awaiting coal cargoes is suspended; there has been no trouble at the mines, but all the tunnels and trestles of the Norfolk and Western road and the mine properties are being guarded. ——The railway commission reduces the rates on fertilizers from the Navassa works to points on the Lynchburg and Durham railroad; it also cites the Western Union Telegraph company to show cause why it should not be fined for contempt for not obeying orders of the commission and the Supreme court. ——Dr. Buchanan, who was to have been electrocuted Thursday, has been respited for one week. ——A Spanish officer in Cuba was shot by order of court-martial for having surrendered a fort to the insurgents. ——Immense amounts of powder and dynamite cartridges are being shipped to West Indian ports from this country. ——At Raleigh 7.95 inches of rain fell during April. ——Several commands of Virginia troops will visit Raleigh on the 20th inst.—— The assistant cashier of an Omaha bank committed suicide; there was no shortage in his accounts. ——England accepts Nicaragua's proposition to pay the indemnity in fifteen days, and her fleet will be withdrawn from Corinto. ——The black bug supposed to be damaging the Georgia watermelon crop proves to be a common beetle which does no harm; the vines have suffered to some extent from a disease which the Agricultural Department will investigate. ——The money loss by the Kansas cyclone will reach $225,000. ——In the British House of Commons the Government was questioned as to whether Nicaragua had proposed arbitration of the matters in dispute and why the proposition was not accepted; Sir Edward Grey said she had, but it was not a matter for arbitration. ——The New York Assembly adopted a resolution, urging the President of the United States to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. ——The Sweedish vessel, Eva, sank at her moorings in the harbor of Buenos Ayres; the captain and five sailors were drowned. ——The shoe manufacturers of Haverhill, Mass, have decided to advance the price of shoes. ——Deposits in British savings banks have steadily increased from £30,-000,000 in 1891 to £45,500,000 in 1894. ——There is great excitement at Havana; many people are leaving and capitalists are sending their money out of the country; the recruits to the insurgents are increasing rapidly; there are reports of insurgent victories. ——Hoke Secrest, the murderer of his wife and child in Burke county twelve years ago, has submitted to a verdict of manslaughter and gets twenty years in the penitentiary. ——Each school child of the State is asked to contribute a penny to the fund for a monument to Francis Scott Key. ——The London press, in their editorials on the Nicaraguan affair, showed signs of desiring to bully the United States. ——The Japanese Minister to France says Japan's demand for Chinese territory is for the purpose of forcing the latter to comply with the terms of the treaty; that his Government does not care for mainland territorial conquest.—— The Cologne Gazette says the three European powers are still united in their protest to Japan, and will have recourse to energetic action if necessary. ——A dispatch from Shanghai to the London Globe says: The Chinese, with a view of preventing the Japanese from entering Pekin, have cut the embankment of the Pei-Ho and flooded miles of country. Hundreds of persons were caught by the rushing waters and drowned. ——The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 1895. Galveston 1,635,840 bales, New Orleans 2,509,000, Mobile 346,737, Savannah 917,928, Charleston 423,943, Wilmington 234,055, Norfolk 457,127, Baltimore 111,677, New York 182,814, Boston 303,186, Newport News 32,984, Philadelphia 104,832, West Point 282,501, Brunswick 100,-025, Velasco 592, Port Royal 149,066. Total 7,692,307 bales. ——Near Concord, N. H., three powder mills were blown up and four employes were killed. ——The resignation of Civil Service Commissioner Lyman has been placed in the President's hands. ——Judge Jackson has issued an injunction against the West Virginia coal mine strikers interfering with the United States mails or inter-State traffic; news from the mines is alarming; several coal cars have been burned. ——John Boyle, junior member of the cotton brokerage firm of A. N. Selter & Co., of New York, disappeared with a large sum of the firm's money. ——Senator Daniel, of Virginia, says he is a stronger advocate of free silver than ever after listening to Dr. Depew's attack on "Coin's Financial School." ——The money now in circulation in this country is less than $23 per capita; the amount has decreased $92,000,000 since May 1, 1894. ——Mr. Turney is declared to be Governor of Tennessee by thirteen majority in the Legislature. ——The Southern railroad now controls the Alabama Great Southern road.

Recollections of Cross Creek.

Reprinted from the OBSERVER (ante bellum).

The Highlanders of Scotland, after their defeat at Culloden in 1746, migrated to North Carolina, under the advice of Neill McNeill. They found a resting-place on the banks of the Cape Fear, at what has remained the head of navigation on that river to the present time.

As early as 1762 Cross Creek and Campbellton (now Fayetteville) began to assume importance in a commercial point of view, the fame whereof attracted many from abroad, and amongst others James Porterfield, an Irishman by birth, but who for some years had been a resident of Pennsylvania. Mr. Porterfield had five children —Eleanor, who intermarried with Col. Thomas Owen, the father of Gen. James and the late Gov. John Owen; one son who died in early life; John and James, who for many years were merchants in Fayetteville, and Denny, who is the subject of this brief sketch.

On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, the whole family of Porterfields espoused the Whig cause. In the death of James Porterfield, Sr., the Whigs lost an able and influential friend. But his widow, animated by the same ardent temperament, made her mansion headquarters for the Whigs of Cross Creek. She was celebrated as an expert cartridge-maker, and frequently spent nights in preparing bullets to be used by the Americans. At that time she lived in the house that has for many years been known as the residence of John McLeran, dec'd, and now of his son William.

Under such a father and mother, and in such times, Denny Porterfield grew to manhood. He became a soldier, served with distinction in the American army, and attained the rank of Major. It is not our object to give a detailed account of the exploits of Denny Porterfield, but will simply endeavor to record his daring bravery as exhibited in his last battle.

It is a well known fact that while Cornwallis retreated from Guilford Court House *via* Fayetteville and Wilmington to Yorktown, where he was compelled to surrender to the prowess of Washington, Gen. Greene instead of pursuing him, determined to relieve North and South Carolina from the persecutions of Lord Rawdon, and so pressed upon him, that in July 1781 he took post at the Eutaw Springs, where the Americans attacked him and drove him from his entrenchments. Foremost in this intrepid charge was the high-soaled and valorous Denny Porterfield, who seemed to have a charmed life, as he exposed himself upon his mettled charger, with epaulette and red and buff vest on, to the murderous fire of the enemy. Lieut. Col. Campbell received a mortal wound while leading the successful charge. Porterfield and his brave companions rushed on to avenge his death, and took upwards of five hundred prisoners.

In their retreat the British took post in a strong brick house and picqueted garden, and from this advantageous position, under cover, commenced firing.

At this crisis in the battle, Gen. Greene desired to bring forward re-inforcements to storm the house. To save time it became important, that some one should ride within range of the British cannon. It was in reality a forlorn hope. The American General would detail no one for the enterprise, but asked if any would volunteer. Instantly Denny Porterfield mounted his charger and rode into his presence. Gen. Greene inquired if he was aware of the peril, if he knew that his path lay between converging fires, and in full sight of the British army. Porterfield modestly replied, that when he entered the American army he had subjected his powers of mind and body to the glorious cause, and if needs be was prepared to die in its behalf.

Greene communicated the command, which was to order into service a reserved corps that lay in ambuscade, ready to advance upon receiving the signal agreed on.

With a brave and undaunted bearing Major Porterfield dashed off upon his fleet courser, and so sudden and unexpected was his appearance among the British, and so heroic the deed, that they paused to admire his bravery, and omitted to fire until he was beyond the reach of their guns; but on his return, they fired, the shot took effect in his breast, and the brave Denny Porterfield fell, and sealed his devotion to the cause with his blood on the plains of Eutaw. His horse escaped unhurt, galloped into the American ranks, and never halted till he reached his accustomed place in the ranks.

Gen. Greene, who witnessed the instincts of the animal, shed tears, and ordered David Twigg, father of Miss Winny Twigg now of Fayetteville, to take charge of the horse and carry him to Mrs. Porterfield at Cross Creek. And upon a Sunday afternoon the mother of a distinguished gentleman who communicated some of the facts detailed, remembered to have met David Twigg coming into the Cross Creek, who in one breath announced the fall of his beloved Major and the success of the American arms at Eutaw. He brought with him the red buff vest that Major Porterfield wore, and Gen. James Owen has informed me that he remembers to have seen it and that there was a rent or tear on one side and slightly blood-stained. Greene retained possession of the field, and there the body of Denny Porterfield found an honorable grave. His horse lived for several years, a pensioner, roaming at pleasure on the banks of Cross Creek—known and beloved by all who venerated the valor and chivalry of Denny Porterfield.

Factory Wages in Cumberland.

Correspondence of the Observer.

HOPE MILLS, N. C., April 30, 1895.

Editor Fayetteville Observer:

DEAR SIR:—In your issue of April 18th under the heading "Leaflet of the Chamber of Commerce," etc., I find the prices paid labor quoted, are in many instances far below the price paid by the Hope Mills Manufacturing Co., whose two mills I presume are included in those mentioned as being built since the war, and now prospering.

I raise objection to the prices quoted only in defense of the laboring class of Hope Mills whose skill and thrift has made the reputation that the product of these mills so justly deserves, (that of being equal to, if not superior to any goods made in the South, and selling side by side with the products of the best New England mills.)

I would not thus encroach on your valuable space were it not for the fact that at least some of the prices of labor quoted must necessarily refer to our mills, being for a class of help not required by any other mills in this vicinity. True, there may be mills in the vicinity of Fayetteville where many of the prices quoted prevail; but surely the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce would not point to them or their products as representing the best that can be accomplished here.

I will not pretend to quote prices of labor paid here, as a personal visit and investigation by you would be much more desirable and satisfactory.

Very respectfully yours,
WORKMAN.

The Nicaragua Affair.

Last week we gave Dr. McMaster's review on the Monroe doctrine. Below will be found a number of dispatches which we find in the New York World, which will be interesting in this connection:

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 1.—The press blames President Cleveland for having, as it terms it, surrendered Nicaragua to England. It is predicted that sooner or later Great Britain will control Central America. Her next step, it is said, will be against Honduras.

The reported concessions by England are not favorably received by the public.

At a meeting of distinguished citizens, presided over by President Zelaya, the following words were ascribed to Foreign Minister Matus:

"The Monroe doctrine is dead. It died of poverty of heroes' blood,"

The speakers seemed inclined to vent their chagrin on the United States, blaming that country for all the trouble.

Three hundred more soldiers left to-day for the Mosquito Coast.

Fresh instructions have been sent to the Salvadoran Minister in London, who is endeavoring to bring about a pacific settlement.

The Government claims to have no official knowledge of the United States request on England for more time for Nicaragua, and says if such a request has been made it was without Nicaragua's authority.

A leading man here tells the World correspondent that though President Zelaya's talk of resistance was bluster at first, he is obliged now to keep it up on account of the attitude of the people.

England's action will do much towards bringing about the much-talked of Central American union.

It is semi-officially stated that Honduras and Salvador will open their ports for Nicaraguan imports, waving the duties collected in favor of Nicaragua.

Troops under Gen. Reys, commanding the approaches to the marshes surrounding Corinto, have orders to allow no armed body to pass.

LEON, Nicaragua, May 1.—There is great rejoicing over the news that a settlement has been reached.

Americans are severely denounced for the abandonment of Nicaragua.

It is announced that Corinto will be opened to traffic again next Saturday.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras May 1.—England's blockade at Corinto has incensed Central America, and is already hurting her commerce with these countries.

LONDON, May 1.—The following semi-official announcement was made this evening.

"The statement that the Salvadoran Minister has submitted to Great Britain, in behalf of Nicaragua, certain proposals is correct.

"The matter is now being considered, and if reasonable security is given for the fulfillment of any undertaking to comply with Great Britain's demands every proposal in the matter will be arranged without inflicting further humiliation."

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—The guarantee of the payment by Nicaragua of the indemnity required by Great Britain will be ample, so there appears to be no further obstacle to adjustment. The guarantee will be in one of these forms:

1. The promise of the Nicaraguan Government, which, as the Government has never defaulted on its obligations, is regarded as a guarantee.

2. The Bank of Nicaragua, a national institution with recognized standing in London, will, if need be, give the guarantee.

3. Guatemala, one of the richest of the Central American republics, stands ready to deposit $77,000 in a London bank if Nicaragua desires it.

4. The Nicaragua Canal Company will give either a guarantee or the cash.

Besides, the Nicaraguan authorities are said to have the money immediately available.

A guarantee by the United States is not regarded as essential under these circumstances.

The final proposition is as follows: Great Britain agrees to immediately evacuate Corinto and withdraw her warships. Nicaragua agrees to pay the $77,500, in London, fifteen days from the sailing of the British squadron out of Corinto harbor. The latter feature was insisted on by Nicaragua as a means of checking popular agitation and as a step towards maintaining her dignity.

From the British standpoint the acceptance of the compromise and the immediate evacuation of Corinto establishes the good faith of Great Britain in her declaration that there was no purpose of occupying territory. From the first the British authorities have assured Ambassador Bayard, and the latter has so advised Secretary Gresham, that there was no purpose of aggression or of securing a foothold in Nicaragua. The only purpose, Earl Kimberly has said, was to collect a debt by such force as was necessary and then depart.

Nicaragua, notwithstanding these assurances, has maintained that the collection of the $77,500 was merely a covert means of occupying her territory. This view has prevailed very widely here, even in some official quarters, although the policy of the Government has been to accept Great Britain's representations.

The incident has cost Nicaragua more than the original $77,500. It was necessary to raise 3,000 extra troops, at a cost of $3,000 per day. The abandonment of Corinto as a customs port also entailed heavy loss. The disturbance to business and commerce is a loss which cannot be measured in dollars.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 1.—The Honduran Government has given assurances to Nicaragua that her troops will be at the disposal of Nicaragua should they be necessary. This is the only tender of troops that has been made by the Central American governments, although the other republics have shown their interest and co-operation in other ways.

In "The Vagaries of Child-Life," which appears in Home and Country, New York, for May, some idea can be had of the progress of the art of illustration. The subject itself is a happy one—indeed childhood is the only really happy period in our lives—but treated as it is by its author, Emil Meyne, heightened and made pleasing to the sense of sight though not improved even by illustration, the article furnishes a study for people of all ages—especially mothers—which appeals to all that is good in our natures.

Home and Country is a magazine of merit. We mention but one among many pleasing features of the May number. It is published by Jos. W. Kay, 149-153 Leonard Street, New York. The subscription price is $1.50 a year.

Colorado has 3,000,000 acres under artificial irrigation. The farm products exceed $12,000,000 a year. There are 1,500,-000 cattle, 2,000,000 sheep. The coalfields cover 40,000 square miles. The supplies of marble, granite and other building stone are inexhaustible.

The Platform and the Officeholders.

Atlanta Constitution.

A prominent democrat of Atlanta writes to call our attention to a declaration in the democratic platform which has been overlooked. We print his communication in another column and commend it to the attention of thoughtful democrats.

We presume that the declaration of the platform is no more important to those who, in the interest of the money power, have undertaken to force republican doctrine down the throats of honest democrats, than the other pledges that have been repudiated, but it is of immense importance to the people at this particular juncture. The democratic party in national convention assembled placed this ringing declaration in the platform of 1892:

"The nomination of a president, as in the recent republican convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a president may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which the federal officeholders usurp control of party conventions in the states, and we pledge the democratic party to reform these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government."

This is important, not only as a declaration in behalf of individual liberty and local self-government, but as a pledge of party action. In the face of this clear-cut and unmistakable declaration, the people now see a movement, backed up by the administration and all the forces it is able to control, to compel the democratic voters of the country to accept and swallow financial doctrines made odious, not alone by the advocacy of John Sherman and the republicans, but by the terrible results that have followed the success of the shylocks and money lenders in controlling legislation.

Word was sent out from Washington the other day that all the officeholders, both great and small, were to be marshaled on the side of shylockism and against the people. We have seen no authoritative denial of this statement, which was sent out by the agents of one of the great press bureaus of the country. But what would a denial amount to, even if it were official, in the face of the grand preparations that are now going forward to send out in all directions the highest federal officials in the country—the members of the cabinet —to use their influence in forcing down the throats of the people the republican doctrine of gold monometallism preached by John Sherman for twenty odd years.

The example of these high federal officials is expected to spread like a contagion throughout the departments they control until it affects the entire civil service. Mr. Carlisle, the Secretary of the people's treasury, which is now in control of the Rothschilds, will please Mr. Cleveland by exposing himself to the gaze of the multitude at Memphis, and making a speech in the interest of Shylockism. The other members of the cabinet are expected to use their influence in securing strong delegations to the goldbug convention.

Naturally, the whole long list of federal officials will take this enthusiasm for goldbugism and shylockism to mean that they also are expected to "conserate" themselves to the glorious work of aiding the money power to rob the people, and we have no doubt that a great many of them will discover that "sound Money for the shylocks is more important than the people's prosperity.

It has been demonstrated time and again that the administration cares as little for the pledge of the democratic party as it does for the welfare of the people, and it would be idle to suppose that it cares anything about the democratic declaration which pledges the party as well as the administration to reform the abuse of official activity in controlling public sentiment.

The spectacle we now have is the most humiliating one ever displayed by a democratic administration at any stage of the party's history. Democratic presidents have winked at the activity of office holders in fighting the opposition, but never before has a president, pretending to be democratic, sought to array the men he appointed to office against the people who elected him. All this is brand new—as new as goldbug arguments on democratic lips—as new as the theory that the money that robs the people for the benefit of the shylocks is "honest" money—as new as it is humiliating and disgraceful.

The consolation that may be drawn from the developments of the situation is this—that, finally, the federal officials will have to answer to the people. There is no doubt as to where the people stand. The trimmers may trim and the dodgers may dodge; but the people will hold them responsible in the end.

The Administration Condemned.

An Albany, N. Y., dispatch of May 1st, says:

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Ainsworth sent to the desk to be read a set of resolutions, with a preamble, reciting the recent events in the republic of Nicaragua and the action of the British Government in occupying the soil and declaring that such forcible interference by a European monarchy in the affairs and authority of a member of the great sisterhood of American republics is an open and fragrant violation of the Monroe doctrine.

The resolution concluded as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, That we condemn and denounce the supineness, dilatoriness and lack of national and patriotic spirit which has characterized the Administration at Washington in dealing with this complication; and

Resolved, That we regard as a betrayal of fundamental American principles the omission and neglect on the part of the Chief Executive and head of the department of State to interpose resolutely and effectively against such forcible invasion of a sister republic, and against such infraction of the principle and precept of the Monroe doctrine.

A motion to suspend the rules was carried and the resolutions were adopted—yeas 91, nays 15—a party vote, except that Mr. Hennessey, Democrat, voted with the Republicans in the affirmative.

An Historic Pen.

London Tit-Bits.]

Whenever the ex-empress of the French writes about her lamented husband, she invariably uses the diamond pen which signed the treaty of Paris. Each of the 14 plenipotentiaries wanted to keep the pen with which he signed the Paris treaty as a memento of the occasion. They, however, yielded to the request of the Empress Eugenie, who begged that only one pen should be used, which should be retained by her as a souvenir. Only one pen was accordingly used. It was a quill plucked from a golden eagle's wing and richly mounted with diamonds and gold.

Philadelphia has some long streets—Second street, 15 miles; Germantown and Ridge avenue, 10 miles; Broad street, 9¾ miles; Frankford avenue, 8 miles; Fifth street, 6¾ miles; Market street, 5¾ miles.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Illinois Democrats Repudiate Cleveland.

A Chicago dispatch of Saturday, says:

Delegates to the Cook county Democratic Convention, called for the purpose of selecting 353 delegates to the Springfield monetary convention, June 5th, were slow in assembling this morning. Out of the 729 chosen, not more than a little over half that number were present when the meeting was called to order by Francis S. Peabody, chairman of the county central committee. Judge Samuel P. McConnell was chosen temporary chairman. In his speech of acceptance Judge McConnell severely criticised President Cleveland for not carrying out the promises on which he was made President in regard to the finances.

"Mr. Cleveland," said Judge McConnell, "has repudiated his party. To-day we repudiate him. We stand here to-day pledged to the cause of silver. The policy of Grover Cleveland is not the policy of the Democratic party."

Every utterance against Mr. Cleveland was met with cheers. The temporary organization was made permanent. Congressman W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, then addressed the convention. He received an enthusiastic reception as he stepped on the platform. Mr. Bryan said he came to bring greetings from the Democrats of Nebraska, who were the first to raise the standard of 16 to 1.

"There is no such thing as an honest dollar," said Mr. Bryan. "There is no stable standard of value. The best we can do is to find a metal which will come as near to this as possible. The reason I call a gold dollar a dishonest dollar, and the organization that advocates such, a dishonest league, is because a gold dollar, if there were no other, would constantly increase in value, making the debtor poorer and the creditor richer all the time. Even if we desired a single gold standard there is not enough gold in the world to make all the money. When Mr. Cleveland writes a letter on sound money the Almighty Himself could not tell what he means by it. There is only one man in this country who has had an equal opportunity with Andrew Jackson, the ideal of the Democracy. That man is Grover Cleveland. Instead of standing up for the common people as Jackson did. Grover Cleveland has chosen to represent the plutocracy of this country. Mr. Ryan thought the plank adopted by Illinois on the financial question would be the one adopted by the Democracy in 1896.

The platform declaring in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and against an international agreement was then adopted with but few votes recorded against it. The convention selected its delegates and adjourned.

Mr. W. R. Henry's Letter.

Washington Post, April 27th.

EDITOR POST:—I noticed the following paragraph in a recent issue of your paper:

Mr. W. R. Henry, of North Carolina, has written a five-column letter in which he lays bare the inconsistency and incapacity of the Democratic party. Mr. Henry failed to capture the consulate at Rio, but all along stood ready to take "something equally as good."

Said paragraph is not a full and fair construction of the open letter which I recently published throughout North Carolina, addressed to ex-Senator M. W. Ransom, and which has been heartily indorsed by at least three-fourths of the people of the State.

I have been a Democrat thirty-seven years, and have labored for the party fifteen. I have repeatedly canvassed the State. I was indorsed by three States, at the beginning of this administration, for a consul generalship. Some cowardly Democratic journals in North Carolina have attempted to shield Ransom from my letter, being unable to deny the facts and conclusions stated therein. I demand fair treatment.

Your paper is one of the greatest of the country. I do not think you would intentionally misconstrue my letter addressed to ex-Senator Ransom, but the above construction is not fair.

While I incidentally touched upon the glaring inconsistencies of this administration and the last Congress, and shall condemn them unqualifiedly, it must be patent to every one that the main object of my letter was to expose and denounce Minister M. W. Ransom; and I hope you will not do me the injustice of letting your statement stand, to the effect that the *only* object of my letter was to either directly or indirectly attack the administration, and the Democratic party.

I have said nothing whatever against the Democratic party. My remarks have been in regard to incompetent, treacherous, and corrupt agencies at the head of the party.

I regard an attempt to shield them as a blow at the party. I stand for Democratic principles, but I despise and shall denounce those who disguise their false hearts in the robes of Democracy.

W. R. HENRY.
Henderson, N. C., April 20, 1895.

"Declined With Thanks" In Chinese.

New York Times.

The following is said to be an exact translation of the letter sent by a Chinese editor to a would be contributor, whose manuscript he found it necessary to return.

"ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER OF THE SUN AND MOON—Behold thy servant prostrate before thy feet. I kowtow to thee and beg that of thy graciousness thou mayst grant that I may speak and live. Thy honored manuscript has deigned to cast the light of its august countenance upon us. With raptures we have perused it. By the bones of my ancestors never have I encountered such wit, such pathos, such lofty thought. With fear and trembling I return the writing. Were I to publish the treasure you sent me, the Emperor would order that it should be made the standard and that none be published except such as equaled it. Knowing literature as I do, and that it would be impossible in 10,000 years to equal what you have done, I send your writing back. Ten thousand times I crave your pardon. Behold, my head is at your feet. Do what you will. Your servant's servant. THE EDITOR."

The First European Almanac.

St. Louis Democrat.

The first almanac printed in Europe, or in the world for that matter, was the "Kalendarium Novum," compiled by one Relimontanus and published at Buda, Hungary, in the year 1475. But one perfect copy is known to be in existence, and that is the one in the British museum.

The New Tunnel Under the Thames.

New York Sun.

We find in the London Standard an interesting account of the Blackwall tunnel under the Thames, which is being rapidly pushed forward by Messrs. S. Pearson and Son, the same contractors who drove 2,000 feet of the tunnel which was commenced several years ago under the Hudson River and has never been completed. It is well known that the original Thames tunnel, made by Brunel, was for many years almost useless, until the Southeastern Railway began to turn it to account for suburban trains. The next remarkable engineering feat in this direction was the under-river tunnels of the City and Southwark Railway, near London Bridge. These, however, are but 10½ feet in diameter, and seem insignificant compared with the magnitude of the present undertaking.

The many Americans who have visited Greenwich will have noticed that all the intercourse between the two sides of the Thames at that point has in the past been carried on by little ferry skiffs, which are still the only means of transporting the occasional passengers. The new tunnel will run from the entrance of the East India docks, on the north side of the river, to the Greenwich marshes on the south side, the purpose being to shorten the distance from Woolwich, Deptford, and Greenwich to the docks, and to open on the Greenwich side a large tract of land covering many hundreds of acres and well adapted to dwellings for working people. The London County Council has already erected some buildings on this tract.

The tunnel and its approaches are 6,200 feet in total length. The portion of the tunnel which passes under the river is 1,212 feet long, and the depth of the roadway at the lowest point is 72 feet below high-water mark. The tunnel's internal diameter is 24 feet 3 inches, and the traffic roadway through it is 16 feet wide; there are two footpaths three feet broad, one on each side. The curved space beneath the roadway is to be used as a sub-way for gas and water mains and electric leads. We should also note that the whole interior of the tunnel is to be concreted to a plain surface, over which, above the footpaths, are to be laid white glazed bricks or tiles. The work of boring under the river is progressing speedily, the average rate of advance having been about 57 feet a week; of late, since the employment of cotton powder as an explosive, as much as 67 feet 6 inches has been made in six days.

It may interest engineers to know that the tunnelling operations were begun on the southern or Kent side on account of information derived from borings, which showed that the London clay existed there as a much more regular bed than on the Middlesex side, and formed a water-tight cover to the subterranean workings. As the tunnel was carried under the Thames, however, a dangerous point was reached, where the top of the excavation came within six feet of the river bottom, which here consisted of nothing but flint ballast. On this part of the river bed the Thames Conservators permitted the contractors to put ten thousand cubic yards of puddled clay, whereby an artificial and water tight bottom has been made.

NORTH CAROLINA GOVERNORS.

From 1710 to Date—A List Worth Preserving.

Statesville Landmark.

The following list of Governors of North Carolina was copied from the records of the town of Edenton, Chowan county, by Mr. J. H. McElwee of Statesville, while on a visit there:

1710. Charles Eden.
1720. Sir Richard Evarard, Bart.
1734. Gabeiel Johnson.
1753. Mathew Rowan.
1758. Arthur Dobbs.
1766. William Tryon.
1774. Josiah Martin.
1777. Richard Caswell.
1780. Abner Nash.
1782. Thomas Burke.
1784. Alexander Martin.
1785. Richard Caswell.
1788. Samuel Johnson.
1790. Alexander Martin.
1793. Richard D. Spaight.
1796. Samuel Ashe.
1798. William R. Davie.
1799. Benjamin Williams.
1802. James Turner.
1805. Nathaniel Alexander.
1807. Benjamin Williams.
1808. David Stone.
1810. Benjamin Smith.
1811. William Hawkins.
1814. William Miller.
1817. John Branch.
1820. Jesse Franklin.
1821. Gabriel Holmes.
1824. Hutchins G. Burton.
1827. James Iredell.
1828. John Owens.
1830. Montford Stokes.
1832. David L. Swain.
1835. Riebard D. Spaight.
1837. Edward B. Dudley.
1844. John M. Morehead.
1845. William A. Graham.
1849. Charles Manly.
1850. David S. Reid.
1855. Thomas Bragg.
1859. John W. Ellis.
1861. Warren Winslow.
1861. Henry T. Clark.
1862. Zebulon B. Vance.
1865. William W. Holden.
1866. Jonathan Worth.
1868. William W. Holden.
1871. Tod R. Caldwell.
1874. Curtis H. Broagen.
1876. Zebulon B. Vance.
1880. Thomas J. Jarvis.
1884. Alfred M. Scales.
1888. Daniel G. Fowle.
1890. Thomas M. Holt.
1893. Elias Carr.

Hetty Green's Bad Dime.

New York World.

Hetty Green boarded an uptown surface car at Chambers street. She was dressed in rusty black and carried the inevitable satchel.

After much fumbling in her pocket Mrs. Green produced a battered ten-cent piece, black with age or acid, and gave it to the conductor. He looked it over and returned it.

"Isn't it good?" said Mrs. Green.

"No."

"Well, it's all I have." Then, after a pause, "Shall I have to get off?"

"You will."

The richest woman in America left the car at Franklin street.

Chronic Nervousness

Could Not Sleep, Nervous Headaches.

Gentlemen:—I have been taking your Restorative Nervine for the past three months and I cannot say enough in its praise. It has

Saved My Life,

for I had almost given up hope of ever being well again. I was a chronic sufferer from nervousness and could not sleep. I was also troubled with nervous headache, and had tried doctors in vain, until I used your Nervine. Yours truly,

MRS. M. WOOD, Ringwood, Ill.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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J. A. WORT

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 9, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

OUR JONAH, AGAIN.

When Senator Ransom was appointed Minister to Mexico—in payment, apparently, for his sale of the interests of his North Carolina constituents, as they understand them, in sundry respects, and for his specific disobedience of the command of the Democratic State Convention in voting against the democratic Jones silver bill—it was taken for granted that he had simply elected between a continuance of office holding, on the one hand, and the retention of the respect of the people of his State, on the other, and that, having chosen the former because he was unable to face in defeat his indignant neighbors, he was about to bury himself out of their sight in a foreign land. It was the OBSERVER'S intention, observing the maxim *"de mortuis,"* &c., never more to mention his name. But not so. With unprecedented impudence his clacquers began to fill the land with articles magnifying the importance of the third rate place he had fallen into, so as to break the force of his fall; then to report his every movement; then to suggest him as a candidate for Governor next time; then, as a giant refreshed with sleep, returning to his grateful Carolina to fling himself into the breach in '96 without the expectation of reward; and so on; and so on. We made a gentle remonstrance, and under date of April 17 a prominent democrat in a distant part of the State wrote in response as follows:

"The editorial in last OBSERVER *in re* Ransom was excellent, and *true*. It suited me down to the ground. The way one or two correspondents are "going on" over him is actually nauseating. If Ransom is nominated for Governor—as I understand there is talk of doing—we may as well not undertake the fight. It would mean certain defeat, besides absolute disgrace to the party. The very mention of his name in that connection will do us harm. I am glad he is out of the country, and, politically, I think he is dead forever."

Our correspondent is too sanguine. We predicted this time fourteen months ago that, unless the democratic State Convention repudiated Senator Ransom by name and in express terms, his power as national committeeman, dispenser of the centralized funds of plutocracy, and head of the North Carolina machine, was so great, and his effrontery so unblushing, that, no matter what indirect rebuke the platform might administer to him, he would force his candidacy for re-election upon the party and cause the populists to fuse with the republicans. We are satisfied that his followers, relying upon the bad record of the late legislature, are preparing to repeat the disastrous experiment of last year. It will be borne in mind that *they* have nothing to lose by such a proceeding, and they will doubtless expect to handle the campaign funds from the national committee in any event, lose or win.

Some time ago, by the way, we expressed the opinion that General Ransom was fitted for a higher diplomatic position than that he had secured, and added the hope that the President would substitute him for some of the commonplace people he had sent to Europe. We have to take that back. On presenting his credentials to the Mexican President, Minister Ransom improved the occasion to deliver a stump speech—a proceeding which would have made him a laughing-stock at any European court, and which has evidently knocked the poor Mexicans off their pins. From the florid accounts of this proceeding which have been telegraphed to the North Carolina papers, it is plain that the Georgia newspaper man was not taken along by General Ransom for nothing. The incident has been worked up by the correspondent with considerable skill. This beating of the tom-toms is the prelude to next year's descent of the Ransom machine on our good old State, along the whole line.

In view of all this, it behooves every loyal democrat to draw the line against Ransom, as well as Cleveland and Hoke Smith, and to see to it that no man who refuses to declare himself against the three shall be put into any place of trust in the party organization. It must be noted that the North Carolina method of the gold-bugs differs radically from that in other States. Elsewhere the press is free spoken and politicians have been forced to take sides. In this State, though probably three fourths of the Democracy abhor General Ransom and his methods, but a small per centage of the democratic press has lifted its voice against him. Mark our prediction: Next year, the Ransomites will yield to the loyal democrats a free silver plank at the State convention, without a word of objection, *but* they will exhaust every resource to elect Ransom-Cleveland delegates to the national convention. Unless, therefore, the issue be made squarely against Ransom and Ransomism, the democracy will be again defeated.

The hatred for General Ransom among the rank and file of the Democracy of this State is not an unreasoning one. It is true that he is hardly what one would call a North Carolinian, having, for example, appointed two members—we believe that was the exact number—of his staff from Virginia out of the five allowed him on his appointment as Brigadier, and now again carrying no North Carolinian (outside his family) with him to Mexico. We have no doubt, too, that he has himself never risen above a notion that he is almost as good as a Virginian. But the people overlook these things in the long run. What has excited their hatred is the fact that he has *given unmistakable evidence of his disloyalty to their material interests as plainly made known to him.* Thus it has come about that to call his name in a North Carolina popular audience is like flaunting the red flag before the bull.

Let us drop him out of our calculations, brethren, and out of our vocabulary; set our face against the machine politics which he sustained in this State, and which drove so many thousands of as good men as North Carolina possessed over to the populists or into abstention from the polls; and turn resolutely to the expulsion of all our political Jonahs.

THE ADMINISTRATION CRUSADE.

Another week has passed, and still no repudiation has come from the President of the infamous programme for dragooning the democratic party into accepting his republican silver views which the Associated Press imputed to him on the 22nd of April. Instead of that, he has written a letter to goldbug Governor Stone, of Mississippi, (whose policy, by the way, was defeated in the preliminary skirmish in that State last week), which will be found in another column, and which we notice elsewhere. The particular phase of the Administration Crusade which we wish to call attention to now, is the work of Mr. Secretary Hoke Smith in Georgia, and the very interesting and exhaustive review of the relations of that gentleman, past and present, to the question in hand, which Mr. Henry Jones has contributed to the Atlanta Constitution, and which is also reprinted in this issue. When the reader has mastered that, he will not only have acquired a very clear comprehension of the issue between the democracy and the bolting Ransom-Smith-Clevelandites, but he will be struck also with the complete parallel between the tergiversations of the Georgia member of the combination and those of the North Carolina one and his followers, who in 1892 adopted Mr. Butler's "$50 per capita" and rejected Mr. Cleveland's proposed alternative of settling the silver question at Brussels.

If the rank and file will mind the lesson which this interesting history of a mere spoils-seeker, with its North Carolina counterpart, teaches, they will be prepared to rate at its true value the sincerity of those who now cry "silver, silver," and yet uphold those two worst enemies of the Southern democracy, Messrs. Ransom and Hoke Smith.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATEST LETTER.

If the reader will carefully consider the second and third paragraphs in Mr. Cleveland's letter to Governor Stone, of Mississippi, elsewhere printed, he will see that, instead of repudiating the infamous proposed use of the 200,000 Federal officials imputed to him by the Associated press on April 22nd, the President clinches the nail, and serves warning upon the individuals of this vast machine.

It would be interesting if Gov. Stone had given us also his own letter which had so delighted Mr. Cleveland.

The conclusive answer to all the President's contentions is that, since the repeal of the Sherman law, Southern taxable valuations have *decreased* 90 millions of dollars and those of New York have *increased* 230 millions.

Everywhere except in North Carolina the newspapers are ablaze with the silver question.

Here is your cheap dollar! Gold is being produced, right now, in Nash county, for 15 cents per dollar!

The British troops evacuated Corinto on Saturday, in conformity with the agreement described on the 1st page.

The municipal elections throughout the State went democratic as usual, the Republican stronghold, Greensboro, being added to the list.

MR. HOKE SMITH'S CHANGE

Only a few Years ago he Favored Free Coinage —'Twas in the Days of the Alliance— He Had a Sort of Sub-Treasury Scheme in those Days—With a $40,000 Fee in his Pocket It is not to be Expected That he sees Any Distress.

Mr. Henry Jones writes the Atlanta Constitution from Washington as follows:

It has been announced in the papers here, off and on for two or three weeks, that Mr. Cleveland was about to detail certain of his officials for educational purposes. They were to be assigned to duty in the supposed less enlightened sections of the country—the south and west—and were to align the democracy upon the side of "sound money and safe currency," according to Mr. Cleveland, but which his indiscreet admirer, Secretary Morton, with much more candor and frankness, calls "gold monometallism," and the "gold basis." In the performance of this necessary official function Secretary Hoke Smith is now in Georgia and appears to have opened his campaign in an interview telegraphed a day or two ago from Macon. Of course he is opposed to the free coinage of silver, and says so in plain words. Had he expressed himself to the contrary Mr. Cleveland—to paraphase a remark of ex-Speaker Crisp in reference to the Mr. Morton above referred to—would most certainly dismiss him from his cabinet. This piece of executive furniture belongs exclusively to the occupant of the white house; he carries the key, is responsible for the occupants and he controls their output.

An Ohio friend, controverting one of the arguments of Mr. Cleveland's chief supporter in the senate, once said: "But why go to the statutes when you always have Mr. Sherman with you to contradict Mr. Sherman," an observation to which there seemed to be no pertinent rejoinder since the *ipse dixit* of the Ohio senator had appeared to carry weight, no matter upon what side of the silver question he happened to be at the time.

Now, it is not to be supposed that Mr. Smith has been on as many sides of the silver question as John Sherman, but he has advocated the two sides directly opposite each other, even if he has not covered all the ground between. A few years ago —less than five—when Mr. Smith was the independent editor of a free newspaper, responsible to nobody, following without let or hindrance the dictates of his own judgment, hampered by no office and restrained by no master, he took occasion in his own newspaper, over his own name, to suggest "a number of measures of proposed reform around which—" I am quoting his precise language—"all might gather and out of them obtain the very best plan for the relief of the people that it was possible to pass." So precise and methodical was Mr. Smith, the editor and democrat, that he numbered the planks of his platform as he went along, and here they are, just as he printed them in his own paper, and over his own signature:

FOR FREE COINAGE.

"1. Currency, with non-perishable agriculture products as a basis, the issue to be limited to only a part of the crop, but not to be called in at the end of twelve months; on the contrary, to remain in circulation until a second crop is harvested and until a portion of the second crop may be substituted for the first, thereby making it possible to keep the money in constant circulation and to prevent a yearly forced contraction.

"2. THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

"3. The issue of treasury notes by which the government bonds might be redeemed, and instead of the interest-bearing bonds, a legal tender currency substituted.

"4. A graded income tax, by which the large fortunes accumulated in the hands of the few might be made to bear their portion of the expense of government.

"5. A reduction of the tariff generally and especially on the necessaries of life."

Here we have a platform for the democrats of Georgia which includes: Government currency on a deposit of agricultural products—a part of the subtreasury plan; free silver coinage; payment of the bonded debt of the United States in legal tender greenbacks; an income tax, and a reduced tariff. So convinced was Editor Smith of the strength of these declarations that he told a friend it seemed to him that "all who favored any of these lines of action ought to be united under a promise to adopt from the whole that measure of relief which could most properly be passed, and most effectually accomplish the good desired."

So assured was he of the soundness of these several doctrines that, while disavowing the right to represent General Gordon—then a candidate for the United States senate—he believed him to be on the same line and in entire accord with himself.

Why not confront Secretary Smith with Editor Smith? Secretary Smith, in opposing the free coinage of silver, attacks Editor Smith's second plank, which favors "the free coinage of silver," in just those five words. Let him down Editor Smith in a fair fight with premise and conclusion, before he undertakes to lead Georgia democrats away from the paths along which they were guided by Editor Smith—but it is reasonably certain that he will utterly ignore the then Editor Smith in this campaign.

Once there was a man who was a country postmaster for fifty years. Being asked by a friend, as the half century was drawing to a close, how he managed to hold office during so many changes of administration his reply was that it was a mighty smart administration that could change oftener than he could. This somewhat remarkable faculty was, no doubt, conducive to long continued office holding, but it undoubtedly affected the value of any opinions our postmaster might express on the policy of the administration for the time being, his advocacy of the gold standard—to suppose a case—under one administration, being somewhat handicapped and discounted by his enthusiastic support of free silver—again to suppose a case—under another and former administration.

After all, however, the question is not whether Secretary Smith's present opinions are directly opposed to those of that good man, Editor Smith, whom we all knew and admired, but whether they are sound conclusions from admitted or proven facts.

AN ERRONEOUS CLASSIFICATION.

The secretary says that the people are divided into "three classes—gold monometallists, silver monometallists and bimetallists," and that "the issue is for or against silver monometallism." There is not the slightest foundation for either of these statements and Mr. Smith wisely does not attempt to prove them, even to the extent of giving a definition of gold monometallism, silver monometallism or bimetallism, so that the reader may draw his own conclusions.

These conditions exist in each country separately without any regard to any other country, and are defined solely by the local law of coinage and legal tender. If the mints of any country are open to the unlimited and unrestricted coinage of gold and silver bullion into full legal tender money, without exception—whether or not there is a charge to cover cost of mintage does not matter, provided it covers both metals alike—that is a bimetallic country; as was the United States from the beginning up to the passage of the act of February 12, 1873. If the mints of a country are so open to the coinage of gold, while such coinage is denied to silver, then that country is a gold monometallic country, as has been the United States since February 12, 1873, and as we are this day. If the mints of a country are so open to silver while such coinage is denied to gold, then that country is a silver monometallic country. This has never been the law in the United States.

I neither know nor have heard of and I do not believe Secretary Smith knows or has heard of any persons in the United States who favor shutting our mints to the coinage of gold as now exists by law. Until such persons are found and their identity established, there can be no silver monometallists in the United States, and, of course, no issue of silver monometallism next year or any other year.

In the last twenty years many bills favorable to silver have been introduced in congress. I will only refer to one which was offered in the house of representatives early in the fifty-first congress by Hon. David B. Culberson, of Texas. After the enacting clause it read as follows:

"That all laws or parts of laws which limit the coinage of the silver dollar be, and the same are hereby repealed."

This is all the friends of silver ask—no new legislation, no doubtful experiment, no reckless tampering with an approved monetary system, but the restoration of the old law, the law of Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton—of Jackson, Benton and Gallatin, which made gold and silver alike full legal tender without exception, with open mints to both upon terms of exact equality. If we friends of silver are silver monometallists, then all the great men of the republic from Washington to Lincoln were silver monometallists and this country was silver monometallic from its birth down to that great day in 1873 when John Sherman at one end of the capitol and Samuel Hooper at the other end struck the silver dollar from our coinage by a section in a law which not ten men in or out of congress knew anything about.

THE ISSUE STATED.

The issue is between those who favor the law as it was from 1792 to 1873, and those who approve the law as it has been from 1873 to 1895; between those who demand the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money of full debt-paying power at the ratio of 16 to 1, as was the law of 1873, and those who give the right to gold and deny it to silver, as is the law of 1895. In short, between the advocates of gold and silver, with equal debt paying power—the bimetallists—and the defenders of only gold as standard money—the gold monometallists.

This is the square issue, and while Editor Smith may have been wrong when he was on one side of it, he did not dodge it worth a cent as Secretary Smith is trying to do, now he is on the other side of it.

The Secretary says that both Jefferson and Hamilton recognized the fact that the ratio of coinage must be fixed upon the commercial value of the metals in the market. This statement will bear analysis.

In 1785 the congress of the confederation adopted the Spanish milled dollar as the unit of account. The legal ratio between silver and gold was in 1775 fixed by the Spanish law at 15½ to 1, and that was the legal ratio generally in Europe, though not very well defined. When Hamilton was preparing his mint act of 1792 he had the Spanish milled dollars assayed and found them to contain 371¼ grains each of pure silver, or 416 grains of standard silver, so he made this dollar the unit as follows: "Dollars or units—each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar, as the same is now current, and to contain 371 grains and 4 16 parts of a grain of pure, or 416 grains of standard silver." Here was the starting point—the Spanish milled dollar made over as our silver unit of value; so much was fixed. The ratio, then, had to be determined by the weight of the gold eagle; the gold coinage must be measured by the unchangeable silver dollar—not the silver by the gold. So fixed was the idea in the minds of our lawmakers that in 1834, when the ratio was changed, and in 1837, when the fineness of both coinages was altered, no change was made in the pure silver in the silver dollar, though the pure gold in the gold coins was changed twice and the alloy in both coinage once. To this day 371¼ grains of pure silver has been, when carried with allow, the silver dollar. It would seem that Hamilton, in making the Spanish milled dollar our monetary unit, would naturally have conformed the ratio here to the Spanish ratio of 15½ to 1, but he made the ratio 15 to 1 arbitrarily. Ben ton says it was done in the interest of bank paper and quotes the following from Hamilton's report on the mint: "It is sometimes observed that silver ought to be encouraged, rather than gold, as being more conducive to the extension of bank circulation, from the greater difficulty and inconvenience which its greater bulk, compared with its value, occasions in the transportation of it."

AS TO COMMERCIAL VALUE.

What Secretary Smith calls the "commercial value of the metals in the market" was determined by the coining ratio of the most influential countries, which ratio the United States departed from slightly in 1792. There could be no lower commercial value for either metal with open mints, and I am quite confident that the late Editor Smith would agree with me if he were now occupying his former dignified and enviable position.

The secretary says that since 1873 "the demonetization of silver by other countries has allowed its value to drop to the price which it will bring for manufacturing purposes." This is emphatically true—as true as one of Editor Smith's free silver editorials. In 1872 bar silver in London sold for 61½; before the close of 1876 it had fallen as low as 46½ pence—a greater decline in four years than had ever before happened to the metal in all the world's history.

The secretary says that "the value of one article must be controlled by the demand for its use, and the supply to be consumed" —which nobody can deny—and that "the demand has practically ceased, while the supply has almost trebled"—which is correct except that the supply is about two and a half times larger. "This is true," adds the secretary, "in spite of the fact that since 1873 the United States has coined more silver than in the eighty years prior to that time."

Having collected all these forces for a final charge the Secretary asks: "Can any one study these facts without concluding that if this enormous issue by the United States was insufficient to steady the fall of silver during the past twenty years, unlimited coinage by the United States alone would not be sufficient to restore its bullion value now?"

This is a clear case of having Mr. Sherman with you to answer Mr. Sherman. The secretary answers his own conundrum, which is a puzzle to nobody outside the president's cabinet, the New York Reform Club, the Hon. Josiah Patterson and possibly Judge William M. Springer. The demonetization of silver by law destroyed the demand for it, while the supply increased. What the secretary calls "this enormous issue by the United States," only reached $38,000,000 one year, while it lasted, and ran as low as $22,000,000 annually, averaging not as much as the gold coinage and did not begin to take up the silver slack. There was a larger surplus silver bullion product in 1890—the year of our largest coinage—than in 1877, before coinage was resumed. Our limited silver coinage affected only the bullion purchased and helped steady the market only to that extent. In the same time the product of gold bullion increased 50 per cent. but open mints absorbed it all at coining prices, without any difficulty.

WHERE HE HITS A ROCK.

Unlimited coinage by the United States will raise the price of every ounce of silver bullion in the world to the coining price in twenty-four hours. An open mint in this country is an unlimited demand for silver bullion at $1.29 an ounce—just as it is for gold bullion at $20.67 an ounce, without any regard to where it comes from, who owns it or what it costs to produce it." The first month of the Sherman act, when it was supposed to be only the forerunner of free coinage by this country alone, carried silver bullion in New York to $1.21 an ounce and to a corresponding price in London. It is too bad that Secretary Smith should founder on this rock. Editor Smith used to surmount with agility far greater obstacles than this.

"It is not offensive criticism," to again use Secretary Smith's words, to say that he seems perfectly satisfied with the present situation, and feels that there is nothing to complain of and no existing condition that calls for remedial legislation. He does not appear to have observed any dissatisfaction among the people or cause for any criticism, offensive or otherwise, on the part of any citizen. On the contrary it is evident from what he does not say that in his judgment everything is going along as well as can reasonably be expected or would, if "the agitation of the question did not check the return of prosperity," to slightly paraphrase the secretary's expression.

As the secretary does not realize that there is anything the matter with the body politic, it is not to be expected that he will prescribe any cure for ailments of which he knows nothing. It is obvious, therefore, that his interview is, in the legal sense, irrelevant and impertinent, and of not the slightest value in current political discussion.

There is an existing evil well recognized by every producer and wage-earner in the United States, and admitted by all classes of persons except Mr. Cleveland, his satellites and dependents.

It is the result of the unavoidable operation of the single gold standard put upon the country twenty-two years ago, by trickery and fraud, and it can only be remedied by the restoration of the law of equal rights to gold and silver as was writ on our statutes for over eighty years of the life of the republic.

The fight is on and no friend of bimetallism has the slightest disposition to avoid the encounter, or deny, obscure or evade the issue. HENRY JONES.

"[The Mann-Arrington mine in Nash county is now turning out gold at a cost of 15 cents per dollar!]

Another Letter from the President.

A Jackson, Mississippi, telegram of Friday's date, says:

Gov. Stone this evening made public a letter which he had just received from President Cleveland, as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1895.

Hon. J. M. Stone, Governor, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 21st inst. is at hand. I do not feel inclined to find fault with your criticism, but I think the matters you refer to should be judged in the light of the circumstances existing at the time the things were done. I never had an idea of building up or fostering a personal following, but so far as politics should properly influence me in making appointments I have tried to be democratic and not proscriptive. I am glad you are frank enough to admit your participation in bringing about a condition in office-holding which may not be all that could now be desired.

Whether those appointed to places shall in speech and action behave decently towards the Administration under which they hold office must remain to a large extent a matter of taste and good breeding. There are, however, some officials who devote themselves so industriously to vilification and abuse of those under whom they hold office as to indicate that their fidelity cannot be trusted for the performance of their duties in a manner creditable to the Administration, and who apparently assume that they may spend the time they owe the public service in doing political mischief.

In the interest of good government such office holders must not be surprised if they are summarily dealt with. When I received your letter I had just finished reading a letter of yours, in which you explain to the citizens of Mississippi your views on the currency question. It seems to me you have in that letter contributed in the best possible style and in a most valuable way to the fund of argument in favor of sound money.

I have never ceased to wonder why the people of the South, furnishing so largely as they do products which are exported for gold, should be willing to submit to the disadvantages and loss of silver monometallism, and to contett themselves with a depreciated and fluctuating currency, while permitting others to reap a profit from the transmutation of the prices of their productions from silver to gold. I hope this letter of yours will be given the widest possible circulation, especially among our Southern fellow-citizens, and that they will be permitted to see the pitfall which is directly before those who madly rush towards the phantom light of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage.

If we, who profess fealty to the Democratic party, are sincere in our devotion to its principles, and if we are right in believing that the ascendency of those principles is a guarantee of personal liberty, universal care for the rights of all, non-sectional, American brotherhood and manly trust in American citizenship in any part of our land, we should study the effects upon our party and consequently upon our country of a committal of the National Democracy to the debased silver standard.

If there are Democrats who suppose that our party cannot stand on a platform embodying such doctrine, either through its affirmative strength or through the perplexity of our opponents on the same propositions, or if there are Democrats who are willing to turn their backs upon their party associations in the hope that free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver can win a victory without the aid of either party organization, they should deceive themselves no longer, nor longer refuse to face the results that will follow the defeat, if not the disintegration of the Democratic party, upon the issue which tempts them from their allegiance.

If we should be forced away from our traditional doctrine of sound and safe money, our old antagonist will take the field on the platform which we shall abandon; and neither the votes of reckless Democrats nor reckless Republicans will avail to stay their easy march to power. This is as plain as anything can possibly be.

It, therefore, becomes the duty of every Democrat, wherever he may be, to consider what such a victory would mean, and in the light of a proper conception of its results he should deliberately shape his course.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

[This is amusing when we remember that it was the President's friends who were at that moment bolting the democratic organization in Illinois; and, again, that "our old antagonist" is already in power.]

Washington Items.

From Our Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1895.

Secretary Gresham is not sick enough to justify the sensational reports sent out from Washington, although he is confined to his room and is likely to be for four or five days more. It is the same old trouble —stomach and liver—that laid him up a few weeks ago, and the cause is also the same—overwork and failure to take proper care of himself. He is in no danger and only requires rest to bring him around again.

Attorney General Olney has decided that the construction put upon the law governing the purchase of seeds by the Agricultural department of Secretary Morton was correct; consequently, instead of spending the $100,000 appropriated, Secretary Morton will only buy such seeds as are "rare and uncommon", unless Congress makes a new law compelling the expenditure of all the money.

Ex-Senator Blair, of N. H., evidently isn't a Reed man. He says: "New England is apparently for Reed, but the feeling isn't of the kind that would make men die in the last ditch fighting for Reed. Some of his brethren may be for him, thinking that a New England man, not Reed, however, might get second place on the ticket. And yet it might happen that Reed himself would finally be satisfied with second honors. Then it must be remembered that in his own State Hale and Frye and the other old-time Blaine men are not brimming over with joy at Tom Reed's present political prominence. They are for him, but largely because they have to be, and the draught is just about as pleasant as a dose of medicine is to a small boy."

The arguments before the Supreme Court for a rehearing in the income tax cases were opened to-day.

Lumber Bridge Notes.

Dr. Thos. Stamps, we are sorry to note, has been quite sick. We think him somewhat better at this writing (7th).

Dr. Vance McGougan, of your city, paid us a short visit last Saturday.

Everyone was glad to see Miss Annie Brown, who has been in Georgia since Christmas. Miss Brown left Monday for her home in Fayetteville.

The Exercises of the Lumber Bridge High School for the 16th inst. are as follows:

11 A. M. Address, President C. E. Taylor, Wake Forest.
Music.
3 P. M. Debate.
Music.
8 P. M. Concert.

Thousands of Women
SUFFER UNTOLD MISERIES.
BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR,
ACTS AS A SPECIFIC
By Arousing to Healthy Action all her Organs.
It causes health to bloom, and joy to reign throughout the frame.
... It Never Fails to Regulate ...
"My wife has been under treatment of leading physicians three years, without benefit. After using three bottles of BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR she can do her own cooking, milking and washing."
N. S. BRYAN, Henderson, Ala.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

Death of a Former Fayettevillian.

The Wilmington Star of Sunday, says:

Dr. W. Duke Murphy, aged about 80 years, died on the 2nd inst. at his home in Philadelphia. He was a native of Fayetteville, N. C., and in his younger days lived in Wilmington. He was probably well known to all our older citizens. He was a brother of the late Jas. S. Murphy of this city. He removed from Wilmington to Philadelphia in the forties, and married there, and soon thereafter gave up the practice of medicine and engaged in mercantile pursuits. One who knew him well in the old days says, "he was a most genial Christian gentleman."

A DISREPUTABLE PRACTICE.

which the people of the South are resenting, is the efforts of some to sell them imitations for the real Simmons Liver Regulator, because they make more money by the imitation; and they care little that they swindle the people in selling them an inferior article. It's the money they are after, and the people can look out for themselves. Now this is just what the people are doing, and merchants are having a hard time trying to get people to take the stuff they offer them in place of Simmons Liver Regulator—which is the "King of Liver Medicines," because it never fails to give relief in all liver troubles. Be sure that you get Simmons Liver Regulator. You know it by the old stamp Z on the package. It has never failed you, who have been persuaded to take something else have always come back again to The Old Friend. Better not take anything else but that made by J. H. ZEILIN & Co., Philadelphia.

Ayer's Pills are recommended by leading physicians and druggists, as the most prompt and efficient remedy for billiousness, nausea, costiveness, indigestion, sluggishness of the liver, jaundice, and sick headache; also, to relieve colds, fevers, neuralgia, and rheumatism.

Sciatica Cured.

Wm. Price, Luttsville, Mo., writes: "I was afflicted with Sciatic Rheumatism, and had lost the use of one arm and one leg for nine years. I went to Hot Springs, and also tried different doctors, but found no cure until I tried Botanic Blood Balm. It made me sound and well. I am well known in this community." See advertisement elsewhere.—*Adv.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve,

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

2,228,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding these organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

To those living
in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are
an absolute cure
for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.
Tutt's Liver Pills

SPECIAL NOTICE.

COWS FOR SALE.—Three Good Milch Cows and Calves. Will sell cheap. For terms apply to L. A. W., Wicker, Cumberland Co., N. C.

WANTED.—Good, live, reliable men, to take orders for our Artistic Crayon Portraits, Fayetteville and vicinity. Very profitable to right man. With good reference, address with stamps BOOKER BROS., 3033 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CONDUCTED by C. W. ELLIOTT will in the future be conducted under the firm name and style of C. W. ELLIOTT & Co., on and after this 19th day of April.

THE FINEST IMPROVED POLAND CHINA and O. I. C. Hogs raised. We have also Essex and Red Jerseys. All stock registered. Correspondence solicited. RIVERSIDE FARM, Ore Hill, N. C.

OUR LINE.

We are in the machinery business and have been for years. Would like to name you prices when in need of machinery. There is an advantage in buying from home folks. They can look after your wants, and you can see that they carry out their guarantees. We don't ask you to patronize a home industry because it is a home industry. Prices and quality being equal, we do claim that you have an advantage in dealing directly with a factory at home. Write us for catalogue and prices. LIDDELL COMPANY, Charlotte, N. C.

Tax Notice.

ALL PERSONS OWING BACK STATE AND COUNTY TAXES AND NOT SETTLING BEFORE

MAY 30th, 1895,

WILL BE CHARGED FULL COST AND INTEREST.

J. B. SMITH,
LATE SHERIFF.

5--9--95.

As the strength of a building depends upon the solidity of its foundation, so health depends upon the condition of the blood. To expel impurities and cause the vital fluid to become vigorous and life-giving, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most powerful and effective medicine in use.

All diseases of the skin cured and the best complexion restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap, perfumed and highly medicated. Two cakes in each package, 25 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil cures all pains, internal or external, cramps, colic, neuralgia, rheumatism, sprains, bruises, lame back, pleurisy instantly. $1.00 size, 50 cts.; 50 cent size, 25 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

MOSQUITOES--Moths, Gnats, Etc.
Are Instantly Destroyed
IN THE PLEASANT AND HARMLESS AROMA OF
ANTI-SKEET WAFERS.
RATS AND MICE
—are DRIVEN AWAY with non-poison—
"RATSALT."
Each 10 cents a box. All Druggists. By mail from The National Soliciting Company, 96 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 5-9-95 3m

MEN CANNOT
Appreciate ∴ Bargains.
NOT MORE THAN 500 TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE WONDERFUL VALUES OFFERED IN
Negligee Shirts and Shoes.

The attention of our lady patrons is respectfully called to the following

BARGAINS:

A beautiful line of Crepons, former price 12½ and 15 cts., will sell for only 10 cts.
75 cts. all-wool Henriettas in Black and Colors 50 cts.
50 cts. grade for 35.
30 cts. grade for 18.

A LOVELY LINE OF
Colored Dress Goods,
IMITATING THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN SILK AND WOOL FABRICS.
These goods are well worth 15 cts., will sell for 8½ cts.

EVERY LADY HAS A WEAKNESS FOR TOWELS. NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO INDULGE AS A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE FOLLOWING PRICES WILL CONVINCE YOU:

12½ cts.	Towels at	9
15 "	" "	10
20 "	" "	14
25 "	" "	16⅔
35 "	" "	22

Bargains in Ladies' Vests.

$1.00 All Silk Vest for	62½
75c. Half Silk Vest for	50
62½c. Lisle Thread	37
35c. " "	25
12½c. Vest for	6¼

Hosiery for Ladies, Children and Men.

In this line the stock is full and complete; too varied to quote prices, but they will be sold wonderfully cheap.

Hamburg Edgings—a job lot sold at exactly half the former price.

Also great bargains in Laces.

Do you ever use Glycerole? This is the only shoe polish that will not damage the shoe, as there is no acid or ether used in the manufacture—only *blacking* and *oil*. We will sell this polish for only 15 cts.; former price 25 cts.

Dotted Swiss—a beautiful line of Colored Ground Dotted Swiss—sold last season for 25 and 30 cts., will close out at 15 cts.

All goods sold for much less than their value.

E. J. LILLY, Assignee
OF ROSE & LEAK.

THE ÆTNA
Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.
Her Reputation is the best to-day.
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property.
B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

WANTED.
A Permanent Tenant
FOR MY NEW HOUSE ON ROWAN ST.
4--18--95 tf G. H. HALL.

LOST.
On last Thursday between Fayetteville and Cottonade, a handsome Silver Umbrella Handle. The finder will be suitably rewarded for its return to the Observer office, Fayetteville.

"JUST A FEW WORDS"
That some of the young men have to say who have ridden the
RAMBLER BICYCLE.

Messrs. A. J. Pemberton and Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

Replying to your favor of recent date in regard to the "Rambler Bicyle" will say: The Rambler is as near perfect in every respect as it is possible to make a wheel.

I have owned five (5) different makes of wheels (among the number was a Columbia) and I have ridden many more, but the Rambler is the easiest running and the most comfortable wheel to ride on that I have ever mounted. I am sure I shall never want to trade again.

Wishing you all the success you surely deserve in selling the best wheel on earth, I remain

Yours very truly,
E. M. SHEETZ.
Feb'y 12, 1895.

A. J. Pemberton & Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

Regarding your query as to "How I like the Rambler Bicycle," I need only state my experience. Last June I bought a "Columbia" and after riding it two months, I sold it and purchased a "Rambler."

I can unhesitatingly say that the Rambler is the best I have ever mounted, and really did not know what riding was until I had my Rambler.

Yours,
I. B. ROSENTHAL.

All Models of the Rambler $100.
WRITE OR CALL FOR CATALOGUE.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

Rheumatism Must Go.
FAMOUS PRESCRIPTION
100,384
Will Banish it from the Earth!
Over 30 Years Unequalled Success.
Incurables get cured and are puzzled how it all came about.
The Famous Publisher, D. S. Appleton, says: *Famous Prescription* 100,384 has cured me of rheumatism entirely. I used three and a half bottles and have not had a symptom since.
Pleasant to take.
75 Cents per Bottle.
KING BROTHERS,
DRUGGISTS.

R. T. THOMAS,
successor to A. Deaver.
Butcher of Select Cattle,
Mutton and Pork in Season.
By conducting a first-class business in the section of the Market House recently vacated by the city fire department, I will strive to
MERIT A SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE IN MY LINE.
Respectfully,
R. T. THOMAS
3--14--95

H. H. H.
SCREENS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH
WINDOW SCREENS
NEATLY FIXED TO SLIDE UP AND DOWN AT WILL.
Also Screen Doors
WITH SPRING HINGES AND FIXTURES.
Call and see. Have your house fixed and enjoy the summer free from
—FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.—

VIGOR OF MEN
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.
MAGNETIC NERVINE is sold with written guarantee to restore Lost Manhood. Cures weaknesses, Nervous Debility and all the evils from early or later excesses, the results of overwork, worry, sickness, &c. Full strength, tone and development given to every organ or portion of the body. Improvement immediately seen from the first box. Thousands of letters of praise on file in our office. Can be carried in vest pocket. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. One month's treatment in each box. Price $1.00, 6 boxes, $5.00, with Written Guarantee to refund money if not cured. Send to us for the Genuine. Circulars Free.
FOR SALE BY
KING BROS.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton seed.

WANTED--
EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT HEALTH DEPENDS UPON THE BLOOD, AND THAT
"DR. FRANKLIN'S BLOOD PURIFIER"
IS THE BEST. A

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY,.....MAY 9, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. B. SMITH—Tax Notice.
LIDDELL COMPANY—Our Line.
S. SHEETZ & SONS—New Store.
BOOKER BROS.—Wanted—Special.
L. A. W.—Cows for Sale—Special.
FRANKLIN DRUG COMPANY—Wanted.
THE NEW YORK HERALD—First page.
NATIONAL SOLICITING COMPANY—Mosquitoes, Moths, Gnats, Etc.

We acknowledge receipt of an invitation to Lumber Bridge Commencement from the Principal, Mr. J. A. McArthur, Jr.

Cumberland Veterans.

The Confederate Veterans of Cumberland are requested to meet at the Town Hall at 12 M. to-morrow, (Memorial Day.)

Rev. R. A. Willis's sermon at the Methodist Church next Sunday will be especially directed to young men. We have no doubt but that it will be a fine one.

The reader will find an article elsewhere on the financial question contributed by our former townsman, French Strange Esquire.

Attention, Veterans!

It is the desire of the Ladies' Memorial Association that the Veterans of the F. I. L. I. assemble at the Armory on Memorial Day (to-morrow), and participate in the exercises.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Henry Blount is prospering in his lecturing business. It is gratifying in all cases to record the success of North Carolinians, but especially of such lovers of the State and their fellow men as Mr. Blount.

At a regular meeting of Cumberland Lodge, No. 5, K. of P., on Tuesday evening May 7th, R. O. Whitaker was elected as Grand Representative and Q. K. Nimocks as Alternate to represent Cumberland Lodge at the Grand Lodge which meets at Mt. Airy on the second Tuesday in June.

St. John's Chapter Brotherhood of St. Andrew, under the auspices of St. John's Parish, is building a mission chapel in Campbellton. Persons desirous of contributing to the funds for that purpose may pay their donations to the Secretary, Mr. Henry Marsh, at Bank of Fayetteville.

Closing Exercises of State Normal School.

We are requested by Principal G. H. Williams to state that the Annual Exhibition of this school will take place Tuesday, May 14th, at 4 o'clock P. M. Commencement Exercises Thursday, May 16th, at 4 o'clock P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Competitive Examination.

Hon. J G. Shaw asks us to state that on Tuesday June 4th, a competitive examination will be held at his office, in Fayetteville, to award the vacant Naval Academy cadetship for this district. Applicant must not be less than 15, nor more than 20 years of age. Apply to Mr. Shaw for any further information.

Unprecedented Rainfall.

We learn from Mr. Frank Glover that the rainfall in this section from April 1st to May 6th has been 10.45 inches. Nothing like it has has ever been known before. Last year the rainfall for the same period was but three inches. The farmers are complaining of damage to crops and inability to plant.

Fayetteville Ice Factory.

Messrs. J. W. Johnson and D. F. Wemyss have leased the Fayetteville ice factory, and they expect to begin ice making next week. The machinery of the plant has been put in thorough repair, and the new managers intend to run the entire season without interruption, thus affording an unfailing supply to its patrons. See advertisement next week.

Dropped Dead.

Mr. W. G. Perry, commonly known as Munch Perry, dropped dead Tuesday afternoon, at the residence of Mr. Bunch, on Haymount, where he has been boarding for some time. He was an unusually bright young man, and but for one great fault, would no doubt have made a name for himself. He was at times a fluent and telling speaker, as has been evinced more than once during political campaigns.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the OBSERVER offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should a newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the OBSERVER not stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

German Monday Evening.

The Terpsichorean Club gave a most delightful German Monday evening in McKethan's Hall. This is the second dance given by this club, which is composed of the young set. Mr. Gayle H. Nimocks gracefully led the german. The music was good, and the dancing was kept up until a late hour. We are sorry we have not the space to give the names of those who participated.

An Insane Woman Accuses Herself of Infanticide.

A colored woman, perfectly naked, was found wandering about the vicinity of Hope Mills Monday. She was arrested, clothed and brought to this city and placed in the county jail. A physician was summoned and pronounced her insane, evidently caused by religious excitement. She gave her name as Sue Maynor, but cannot give any definite statement as to her home, having said at one time it was in Montgomery, Ala., then Richmond county, and then Robeson county. She also said that she had murdered her child. She will probably be sent to the asylum.

Tenth of May Celebration.

To-morrow is Memorial Day. It is a day on which every one with Southern blood should rejoice to pay honor to the memory of heroes whose valor has never been surpassed, and but seldom equalled. Even the north which has so long been blinded by a sectional prejudice, is beginning to sing the praises of the Confederate soldier, as if they too were proud of being of the same race and nation. As will be seen from the excellent programme prepared by the ladies, the ceremonies will be unusually interesting.

The Ladies' Memorial Association have selected the following list of marshals to take charge of the Memorial exercises on May 10th:

John H. Currie, Chief Marshal.

Assistants—Maj. W. B. Draughon, Capt. Jno. A. McPherson, H. E. Smith, John L. Allen, J. T. Sinclair, Gib. C. Ray, Wm. B. Ray, Jos. A. McArthur, McD. Geddie, H. H. Bolton, A. D. McGill, Capt. J. H. Robinson, Capt. W. E. Kyle, Maj. A. A. McKethan, Maj. G. H. Hall, Capt. S. C. Rankin, Maj. W. F. Campbell, Dr. E. Floyd, Capt. Jas. B. Smith.

Honorary Marshals—Lieut. J. D. Nott, W. W. Autry, Geo. F. Byrd, Capt. N. W. Ray.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The procession will form in front of La Fayette Military Academy at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

Band of Music.
Confederate Veterans.
F. I. L. I. Company.
L. M. A. Cadets.
Orator and Chaplain.
Officers of Memorial Association
Ladies Memorial Association.
Schools.
Clergy, Mayor and Aldermen.
Invited guests of Association.
Masons.
Odd Fellows.
Knights of Pythias and other Societies.
County Officials.
Fire Department.
Visitors and Citizens.
March to F. I. L. I Armory.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT ARMORY.

Music by Band.
Prayer by Rev. I. W. Hughes.
Music.
Oration by S. H. MacRae.
Music.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT CEMETERY.

Music.
Prayer and Benediction by Chaplain.
Decoration of Graves.
Military Salute.

The May Festival.

The young folks of the Fayetteville Graded School showed us last February what a delightful *olla podrida* of good things they can serve up before the footlights when they try; and, consequently, the announcement that the same stock company—with the same juvenile stars, undimmed, with the same theatrical manager, Miss Della Matthews, and her capable assistants—will appear on the boards at Williams Hall next Tuesday evening, 14th inst. (positively their last appearance this season), will doubtless leave "standing room only" in the Opera House on that occasion.

The Superintendent and her corps of teachers have been at much pains and labor to put this fine dramatic production on the stage creditably, and have been well seconded by the pupils—so that, altogether, the public may expect something exceptionally fine next week.

PART I.

S. B Mills,	Marcia Elbiata.
Exhibition Day,	Chorus.
Welcome.	Seven Girls.
A Graduating Essay,	Nannie Fisher.
Vacation,	Amanda Amos.
Summer's Come,	Chorus.
Entertaining Her Big Sister's Beau,	Mary Weldon Huske.
Dolly's Mama and The Doctor,	Sallie Robeson and Pem McNeill.
The Smack in School,	Radie Lambeth.
The Crowning of the May Queen.	
Eversole, (The Fencers)	Dance.

PART II.

Come Away to the Fields,	Chorus.
Robins Come,	Five Boys.
What She Said,	Maggie Carson.
Two Opinions,	Annie Sedberry and Albert Humphrey.
Smiling May,	Chorus.
Recitation,	Abraham Holden.
The Conquered Banner,	Eliza Hill Robeson.
Valedictory,	Will G. Broadfoot.
Ocean Nymphs,	Chorus.

Queer, Wasn't It.

Several persons who were standing on the east side of Green street, opposite Sheetz's furniture store Monday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, saw a man pick up a brick bat and deliberately hurl it through one of the large windows of Sheetz's store. It was sent with such force that it made a clear hole in the glass about the size of the missile. A bureau with a large plate glass, the value of which alone is more than twenty dollars, was in a direct line with the window, and it was evidently at this the scoundrel aimed, but luckily he missed it. The strangest thing about it is that although several persons witnessed the performance none tried to arrest the man, nor could they tell afterwards whether he was white or black. The Sheetz brothers say they know of no enemy they have, and cannot imagine what prompted the deed.

A Valuable Find.

While plowing on the old Swann place three miles from Swann Station, Mr. Walter Waddell unearthed a jar containing 400 pieces of silver in old Spanish and French coins, Mexican dollars and some old issue American money. Some of the coins are very rare, and will bring many times their coin value. The jar was found just under the spot where the hearth of an old house that had been recently torn down had stood Mr. J. C. Harper, of this city, who happened to be at Swann Station when Mr. Waddell exhibited his find, told the OBSERVER reporter that he saw the coins, and that some of them looked as if they had just come from the mint.

Woman's Missionary Society.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the North Carolina Conference will hold its annual session in Hay Street Methodist Church, in this city, May 23 to 27.

Mr. Jas. Thames has received his premium pig from Col. J. S. Carr.

County Commissioners' Meeting.

The Board of County Commissioners met on Monday last with the following members present: J. M. Lamb, chr'n, W. D. Smith, M. Hall, J. H. Smith, J. T. Sinclair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The office of Coroner being vacant, Dr. J. F. Highsmith was elected and filed his bond, which was accepted and ordered recorded.

Ordered that the matter of R. S. Talbot's taxes be referred to the tax collector, and that J. L. Sinclair's tax list be corrected.

Ordered that H. L. Hall be relieved as tax assessor in Black River township, and D. J. L. McDuffie be appointed in his place; that D. McRaney be relieved as tax assessor Little River township, and M. P. Blue be appointed; that W. McLauchlin and Alex. Sessoms be relieved as tax assessors in 71st, and J. A. McArthur and J. H. Currie be appointed in their stead; also that M. C. Campbell be relieved in Quewhiffle, and that S. J. Cameron be appointed.

Ordered that a bridge be built across Little River at or near the present site of the old Monroe bridge, and that J. H. Smith be instructed to build a good substantial bridge at said point.

Ordered that the Board sustain the action of the Road Supervisors of Carver's Creek township relative to opening up a road through M. Bill's field.

The action of the County Treasurer in insuring the home for the Aged and Infirm for three years, was approved.

The matter relative to re-building or repairing Black River bridge, was referred to W. D. Smith.

The following were appointed to audit the Tax Collector's books, viz: James M. Lamb, A. A. McKethan, W. S. Cook, N. W. Ray.

It was ordered that the present auditing committee of the books of ex-Sheriff J. B. Smith, be retained until the first Monday in June.

The resignation of J. A. McLaurin as a Fence Commissioner of Flea Hill township, was rejected until a successor could be appointed.

It was ordered that Susan Wilkes be admitted to the home for the Aged and Infirm.

Register of Deeds Mr. Alex. McNeill reported 19 marriage licenses issued during April, 9 whites and 10 colored.

Sundry bills were audited and ordered paid.

Church Notes.

Rev. Kirkland Huske delivered the sermon at the morning service in St. John's Church last Sunday—a thoughtful, well-considered discourse on the rest that remaineth for the people of God. This was no slight ordeal, doubtless, to the young minister—thus addressing, as a priest, the people of his childhood, youth and early manhood, from the sacred desk so long and intimately associated with the revered form and beloved accents of his father. The matter of his sermon was that of the student who has deemed his subject worthy of his best thought, and his delivery was simple, pleasing and devoid of any mannerism.

On Sunday evening, at the Presbyterian Church, the regular monthly home mission meeting was held, Dr. J. W. McNeill presiding, during which Rev. A. J. McKelway gave some interesting statistics regarding Fayetteville Presbytery. It embraces 8 counties, with a territory of a radius of 110 miles, and a population of more than 180,000, of whom about 35,000 are Presbyterians, with 7,000 communicants. But at least nine-tenths of this Presbyterian population is grouped in the territory about Fayetteville, with a radius of about 30 miles. Evangelistic work has recently done much for Galatia church, while it has consolidated Ashpole and Iona, and will result in a church at Robedel in Richmond county. There are 14 Presbyterian churches in this county, 18 each in Robeson and Moore, 6 in Richmond, and but 3 in Johnston. These monthly Home Mission meetings are characterized by very fine choir music. The four anthems rendered last Sunday evening could not be surpassed anywhere else in the State, if in the South.

Delegates to the Episcopal Council.

Mr. B. R. Huske, Secretary of the Vestry, informs us that the following persons have been elected delegates and alternate delegates to represent St. John's Parish at the Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in East Carolina, to be held in this city on the 24th instant:

Delegates—Maj. E. J. Hale, Mr. F. R. Rose, Col. W. J. Green, Dr. T. D. Haigh.

Alternate Delegates—Judge R. P. Buxton, Mr. Andrew Broadfoot, Maj. Chas. Haigh, Judge J. C. McRae.

The Secretary of the Diocese has issued this notice:

The 12th Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of East Carolina, will meet (D. V.) in St. John's Church, Fayetteville, on Friday, the 24th day of May, 1895.

Application has been made for reduction of rates to delegates.

Municipal Election.

The election for Mayor and Aldermen in this city was without incident. It was probably the quietest election ever held here. There was no opposition to the regular democratic nominees as printed in last week's OBSERVER, except that 57 votes were cast for A. H. Watson in the 7th Ward. The largest vote cast for any candidate was 373—this being out of a registration list of some 1100.

Mayor Cook and the new Board will be sworn in next Monday.

Bad Water and Tuberculosis.

We acknowledged receipt, the other day, of the two pamphlets issued by the State Board of Health entitled, "Suggestions on the Prevention of Tuberculosis as we Know it To-day" and "Drinking Water in its relation to Malarial Diseases." These are subjects of the very highest importance, and we are authorized by Dr. Lewis, the Secretary, to say that he will send to any of our readers just as many of the pamphlets as they will read or agree to distribute among their neighbors.

Homicide in Campbellton.

William Brown, a young white man, died in Campbellton Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, from the effects of a blow delivered by a colored man named Bishop Holmes. The facts as far as can be learned are as follows: Bishop Holmes and his son were putting up a wire fence in the southern part of Campbellton Friday noon when Brown came out of a house near by and commenced quarreling with the boy. The father resented it and told Brown to stop, but he only became more aggressive, whereupon Holmes struck him several blows on the head with a board fracturing his skull, from the effects of which he died Tuesday. Holmes was arrested and is now in jail waiting trial for murder. The prisoner claims that he did the killing in self-defence. Dr. Highsmith, the coroner, impannelled a jury yesterday, the verdict of which was that the deceased came to his death from fracture of the skull caused by a weapon in the hands of Bishop Holmes.

Brown came here about 6 months ago with Spark's circus and has remained here ever since—living in a little hut in Campbellton and working at times for Poe and Broadfoot.

Dr. J. Vance McGougan, who has been attending the dead man, in searching for something to identify him by, found a letter with two dollars enclosed from New York signed by Louis Halday and written on an H. B. Claflin & Co. letter-head. It was in answer to a letter from Brown begging for money and stated that the writer was tired sending him money to be squandered and that this was the last he might expect. Halday wrote that it was not the money he cared about but the principle of the thing. The writer was no doubt Brown's brother-in-law who is evidently a well-to-do man. Dr. McGougan telegraphed to Halday yesterday morning and received in reply a telegraph money order for one hundred dollars with instructions to express the body to Louis Halday, 242 Bleecker street, N. Y. The remains left last night on the Short Cut.

Court Notes.

Cumberland County Superior Court is in session this week with his Honor Judge W. L. Norwood on the bench and Mr. Solicitor Seawell prosecuting. Judge Norwood's able charge was listened to with marked interest by the exceedingly intelligent looking body of men who compose the grand jury. This week is for the trial of criminal cases only, of which there is a large number on the docket, two of them capital cases. The jail cases are being tried first. Sixteen prisoners are now in the county jail. Joe Armstrong and Tom King both charged with assault with deadly weapon have been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Albert E. Shaw, charged with embezzlement, an account of which was published in the OBSERVER at the time of his arrest, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. The Judge took the case from the jury, saying that the prisoner admitted his guilt in his evidence.

Rob't. Harden, alias Smith and alias Jones, charged with larceny, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

David Dixon and Ed Robinson were found guilty of larceny and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and 4 months in jail, respectively.

William West was arraigned yesterday evening for the murder of Frank Newell. The jury was selected before adjournment and the trial will commence to-day. The two other capital cases and several jail cases will have to be continued to the next term. Next week we will give the proceedings in full.

People and their Movements.

Miss Hattie McQueen is visiting in the city.

Gen. John Gill was in the city yesterday.

J. P. Thames went to Dunn Saturday on business.

Mr. T. M. Rose, of Hamlet, spent Sunday with his parents.

Mr. Jno. R. Morris, the literary drummer, was here Tuesday.

Mr. R. B. Davis, Jr., of Wilmington, was in the city on A. C. L. business last week.

Mr. R. B. Clowe, the very popular exchief of police of Wilmington, was here yesterday.

Miss Bettie Evans, formerly of this city, but now of Baltimore, is visiting Miss Belle Alderman on Russell street.

Mr. W. H. Slocomb, of Dothan, Ala., is spending a few days at home, much to the delight of his many young friends here.

Mr. E. W. O'Hanlon, of Winston, one of Fayetteville's most popular young men abroad, has been spending a few days with his father and sisters on Haymount.

Rev. J. H. Edwards and wife left yesterday for Washington City. Mr. Edwards goes to attend the meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention which convenes to-day. There will be no services at the Baptist Church Sunday.

Fire Sunday.

A fire which might have resulted in the destruction of several houses, was happily averted by the water works, and the good work of the Fire Company. About five o'clock Sunday evening the wood shed of the house on Maiden Lane, occupied by Mr. J. C. Harper, was discovered to be on fire. It was only a few minutes after the discovery that the flames were making great headway, and by the assistance of a slight breeze were licking the sides of Mr. Harper's house, and making rapid strides towards the house adjoining, occupied by Capt. J. B. Underwood. Just at this time the Fire Company appeared on the scene and quickly had two powerful streams playing on the flames, with the result that they were soon under control. This is the third time within the past few months that Maiden Lane has been visited by fire. The two others being the Steinhilper house, which was lately destroyed with all its contents, and the Johnson house, which was only slightly damaged.

Special Rates on the C. F. & Y. V.

On account of the Unveiling of the Confederate Monument at Raleigh, May 20th, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company will sell Round-trip tickets to Raleigh, N. C., at rate of one cent per mile traveled; tickets to be sold May 19th and 20th, 1895, with final limit May 22nd, 1895.

Rate from Wilmington $2.70; Fayetteville $1.55; Maxton $2.30; Red Springs $2.05; Lumber Bridge $1.90; Greensboro $1.60.

On account of the Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church at Morganton, N. C., May 15th, the following rates on the C. F. & Y. V. will govern from competitive points: Fayetteville $10.05; Sanford $9.10; Maxton $10.05; Wilmington $13.15.

On account of the meeting of the North Carolina State Dental Society at Salisbury May 14—16, the following rates on the C. F. & Y. V. will govern from competitive points: Fayetteville $7.15; Maxton $7.65; Sanford $5.75; Wilmington $9.95.

On account of the annual meeting of the Medical Society of North Carolina at Goldsboro May 14th to 16th, the rates on the C. F. & Y. V. from competitive points will be: Maxton $5.15; Sanford $4.75.

On account of the Annual Conclave Grand Commandary Knights Templar of North Carolina, and Annual Convocation Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons, at Durham, May 14th to 16th will sell tickets at the following rates: From Fayetteville $5.25; Maxton $6.95; Wilmington $7.70.

On account of the meeting of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of North Carolina at Greensboro May 13th, will sell tickets at the following rates: Fayetteville $4.55; Maxton, $6.05; Rural Hall $2.25; Sanford $3.25; Wilmington $7.45.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Fayetteville held in this city yesterday the amendment to the charter passed by the late legislature authorizing the bank to reduce its capital was accepted. A committee of three stockholders was appointed to co operate with the directors in formulating a plan to retire $50,000 of the stock. S C. Rankin, J. C. Thomson, Jr., and Jno. Elliott are the committee of the stockholders.

The State Horticultural Society.

We are indebted to Mr. Secretary Gerald McCarthy for a copy of the Fourteenth Annual Report of the North Carolina State Horticultural Society. The Secretary says in the preface:

"North Carolina has unexcelled horticultural resources, but these must be developed intelligently, and largely by the co-operative method, before they will attain complete fruition. We cordially invite every one interested to join in the movement to place our State at the head of commercial fruit growing States on the Atlantic Coast. Organization is the watchword of the day. Transportation companies, middlemen, speculators, and others who come between the producer and consumer are organized. The producer must organize also or suffer the consequences. In union there is strength. In a well organized aggressive and progressive horticultural association each member gets the benefit of the combined powers of all, and at a very trifling cost."

Governor Carr's last message contained this statement and recommendation:

"Comparatively few people are aware to what extent horticulture is carried on in North Carolina. According to the census of 1890 the number of acres, exclusive of market gardens, devoted to the trucking interest in North Carolina was 22,000; the aggregate value of fertilizers used, $372,000; amount paid labor, $308,000; the average net receipts $1,760,000. If we add to this the product of the market gardens, the vineyards, orchards, bulb farms and nurseries it will probably double the above amount. This shows how important horticulture has become in North Carolina. Regarding Horticulture as the handmaid of Agriculture, I ask you to make a liberal appropriation to this Society, one commensurate with its importance."

A bill embodying the Governor's recommendation was favorably reported to the Senate, but was not heard of afterwards. Secretary McCarthy therefore makes this appeal:

"It is to be hoped that all members will promptly remit their annual fees to the Treasurer in order to meet the pressing needs for money to carry on the work of the Society. Members in arrear should send in the whole amount. Any person interested in horticulture who wishes to get the benefit of the Society's organization can do so by sending his name and $1.00 for membership fee. The Secretary has access to much valuable and trustworthy information concerning markets, commission men, nurserymen, etc., as well as concerning varieties and methods most adapted to different soils and districts in our State. This information is freely at the service of all members who write for it enclosing stamp. Such enquiries from non-members unless accompanied by the membership fee, will receive no consideration whatever."

The report is an exceedingly interesting one. The following paper, which we take from it, will be of special interest in this neighborhood:

NORTH CAROLINA FRUITS IN NEW YORK.

"The prices obtained last year for fruit from North Carolina compare very favorably with those of any other year that has preceded. Growers and shippers from almost every part of the country were complaining of the extremely low prices, brought on by the general depression of business, causing so many thousands of people to be thrown out of work, so that what money they had to spend, they spent on the necessities of life. In this general disturbance the growers and shippers of fruit in North Carolina suffered the least. Why was this?

Firstly. Because fruit from your State comes in market at a season when fruit is *scarce*. The berries are among the earliest berries, and are all shipped before the nearer by berries commence to arrive. Your peaches and grapes come after all the Northern berries are gone and before the late fruit is ready to be shipped, and so fill up a gap in the market.

Secondly. Because the soil of your State seems to be of such a nature as to give lustre and bloom to the fruit, and sweetness to the taste. Two very important factors in the selling of fruit.

Thirdly. Because the fruit arrivals of last year showed that much more care had been taken both in the manner of packing and in the selection of the packages than was the case in former years.

All these things are very important in making prices.

Too much care cannot be taken in the packing of the fruit or in the selection of a package that will not only carry the fruit in the best condition, but also satisfy the buyer. Every successful grower will help sell his own fruit. In illustration: Two neighbors may each have a vineyard; the fruit in each may be the same; the clusters of grapes in both may be very large, and when looking at the grapes on the vines one may be at a loss to choose between them. Packing-time comes. One of these neighbors will use an old crate, and instead of packing bunches nicely in baskets he throws them in carelessly. When this package arrives in market, the grapes are in bad shape; perhaps all are shaken from the stems—having been packed so loose. The seller has hard work to obtain even a fair price for such. The other neighbor gets a nice clean package, takes great pains in packing each basket. When this package reaches market and is opened the grapes are in good order, the clusters uninjured, and even the bloom untouched. For such fruit, the seller obtains the very highest market price. When these neighbors receive their returns and compare them, the careless man will wonder where the difference came in—'His fruit was just as good,' etc. He will probably lay the blame on the seller, whereas the only one to blame is himself. To obtain best prices, *pains must be taken* in picking, packing and in selection of package. Experience teaches us that the following packages give the best satisfaction to buyers: For the fancy grapes, such as Delaware and Niagaras, use the basket crate holding eight 3 pound baskets; for black grapes use the basket crate holding eight 5 pound baskets. For peaches, the eight 5-pound crate, or else the nine basket crate are the best. For berries and Wild Goose plums, use the thirty-two quart crate.

* * * * * *

Now just a few words as to grapes. North Carolina is making for herself the name of "The Grape State." Nowhere does the grape obtain such sweetness of taste, such perfect color or such fine clusters as in your State, and so long as care is taken in selecting packages, and picking and packing, so that the grapes will reach market in the best possible condition, they will open for inspection in such perfect manner that they are bound to sell well. But in order to retain or better this already well developed reputation, grape growers must take good care of their vines, and by picking and packing, make a special reputation for their marks. Every grower or shipper should endeavor to so pack his fruit that a buyer, after one trial of his private mark, will always look for the same mark. A reputation of having good fruit well packed is of great value to a shipper, and is worth all the care bestowed upon it. But after having your mark introduced, be careful to retain it, and this you can do only by being very particular.

As to prices, Delawares started in last year at twenty cents per pound, and all through the season, even when grapes were at their height, the price fluctuated between twelve and fifteen cents. Niagaras started in at seventeen cents and fluctuated between ten and twelve cents. Black grapes were nearly all killed by the early frost, but what were shipped, if they arrived in good shape, sold at $2.50 to $3 per crate of eight five pound baskets. So you can see that notwithstanding the low prices of fruit from other places, the grapes of North Carolina sold well.

The year 1894 saw a little better accommodations for transportation given by the different lines than the year before, and during 1895 we hope to have still better accommodations. Just as soon as the matter of transportation is better arranged so that shippers can get better facilities and better rates, North Carolina will take a long step towards becoming one of the foremost of the great fruit States."

DIED.

MALLETT—Near Brenham, Texas, April 17th, Mrs. WILLIAM SMITH MALLETT. She was Harriett, second daughter of the late William H. Hardin, Esquire.

A DANGEROUS FLIGHT.

Away down in the Southern clime
Where the cypress grows, and the ivy twine,
And violets bloom;
Where no fierce winds, cold and bleak,
Touch the maiden's blushing cheek,
'Neath sun or moon.

A dove-like form was seen to float,
Like the white sail of some tiny boat,
Adown the hill;
Then nearer, nearer drew the form,
Like a dove borne in a summer storm—
Tossed at will.

A maiden fair soon came in sight
With cheeks aglow and countenance bright,
And slender form;
Her white hands held the handle bars,
Her eyes were like two lovely stars—
Cheeks like the morn.

Adown a steep incline she sped,
The golden tresses on her head
Fanning the breeze;
Heedless of the danger near,
Her youthful heart knew not of fear,
Beneath the trees.

Her charming steel-horse could not miss
A steep and dangerous precipice
By the river's bank;
Along she flew, a fearful sight—
Like a bird wounded in its flight
She downward sank.

Many an anxious eye drew near,
And gazing with a sense of fear,
Looked here and there;
Her wounded form could not be found,
No trace of blood seen on the ground,
Of the maiden fair.

For safe below the rough incline
She passed beneath the Southern pine—
Her charming wheel,
THE RAMBLER, safely stood it all,
Thus saving her from a fatal fall
By its perfect steel.

J. GORDON GOOGLER,
Columbia, S. C.

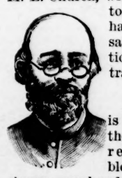
THE RAMBLER

For sale by

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

The Only One To Stand the Test.

Rev. William Copp, whose father was a physician for over fifty years, in New Jersey, and who himself spent many years preparing for the practice of medicine, but subsequently entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, writes: "I am glad to testify that I have had analyzed all the sarsaparilla preparations known in the trade, but



AYER'S

is the only one of them that I could recommend as a blood-purifier. I have given away hundreds of bottles of it, as I consider it the safest as well as the best to be had."—WM. COPP, Pastor M. E. Church, Jackson, Minn.

AYER'S

THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR

Sarsaparilla

When in doubt, ask for Ayer's Pills

Bulk soda is inferior to package soda.

PURE

ARM AND HAMMER

BEWARE of imitation trade marks and labels.

is the whole story about

ARM AND HAMMER SODA

in packages. Costs no more than other package soda—never spoils flour—universally acknowledged purest in the world.

Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.

NEW STORE!

S. SHEETZ AND SONS

HAVING BOUGHT AND REMODELED THE STARR BUILDING, TWO DOORS EAST OF HOTEL LAFAYETTE, WE SHALL MAKE IT OUR SPECIAL PRIDE

TO STOCK COMPLETE

with all Late and Improved Patterns of Household Furniture, embracing everything in House Furnishing Goods. While we will not advertise our Goods at Cost and Less than Cost, we will allow our PRICES to TALK, and assure every one in need of our wares that they can SAVE MONEY by Examining and Pricing our Goods.

Remember we have been in this business

25 YEARS.

Know HOW, WHERE and WHEN TO BUY, and are willing our Patrons should enjoy the benefits of said experience. We are satisfied with Small Profits and Quick Sales.

Call and see us in OUR NEW QUARTERS. We are prepared for and mean business.

Any House can be Furnished Complete from our STOCK.

Special Discounts Given to LARGE BUYERS. Remember we are in our NEW QUARTERS,

No. 30, HAY STREET,

And it will PAY ANY ONE to see us before buying Goods in our Line.

S. SHEETZ & SONS.

Our Spring Stock

—OF—

FINE - CLOTHING

FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

IS NOW COMPLETE.

We Cordially Invite you to Examine our Line,

LEARN THE PRICES,

—AND THE QUESTION WILL ARISE IN YOUR MIND,—

How Can Such Fine Goods be Sold for So Little Money.

Don't Fail to See Our Splendid Assortment and to Take Advantage of the Inducements Offered.

H. R. NOVITZKY,

The Fayetteville Clothier.

P. S. DON'T FORGET THAT WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HIGH ART CUSTOM TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW YORK, AND GUARANTEE A FIT IN EVERY INSTANCE.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

INSURANCE.

You Will Be Surprised

at the delightful effect that

ROYAL SALAD DRESSING, CELERY PEPPER, CELERY SALT, ROYAL AND EMPIRE SAUCES

have on beef, chicken and all kinds of meats.

FRESH LOT of EVAPORATED PEARS, PEACHES, APPLES and PRUNES;

L. L. FIGS, FINE CANDIES, CHOCOLATE, PIE PEACHES, PIE APPLES, PINEAPPLES;

CORN AND TOMATOES, COCOANUTS;

FINE CREAM CHEESE, BOQUET BUTTER, PICKLES BY THE COUNT;

ORANGES AND LEMONS;

CAKES AND CRACKERS;

LAG. AND RIO COFFEE, TEA, HAMS, DRIED BEEF, MULLETS, FLOUR, MEAL, &c., at

C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.'S.

Peter Henderson & Co.'s Garden Seeds.

A FRESH AND FULL ASSORTMENT EMBRACING ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.

Henderson's seeds are used by truckers and careful, observant private gardeners because of their EXTRORDINARY RELIABILITY.

I again remind customers, in the habit of ordering direct that I will supply them at Henderson's prices to consumers, THUS SAVING THEM FREIGHT ON BULK SEEDS.

Buyers of moderate quantities will receive gratuitously their voluminous and handsome MANUAL, unequalled in its vegetable and floral display.

Henderson & Co refuse to put up any papers smaller than the 5 cent or full size, for which their wholesale price is very nearly *four times as much* as the smaller papers, sold by competing seed dealers, are offered at.

True economists in making their mall purchases of seeds will consider FIRST, QUALITY and next QUANTITY OF SEED rather than number of papers.

To meet a possible demand, (thus far hardly appreciable) for papers at lower prices, I have in stock a full assortment of small papers from the *old, reliable firm of* DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, which are offered at *one cent a paper*.

T. R. HORNE, Sole Agent
for Peter Henderson & Co

1-24-95

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon or accepting title to that certain tract of land in Flea Hill Township bought by the late Alfred A. McKethan of the estate of Grizelle Murphy and held by him in trust for the undersigned, as the latter, now in possession, will protect himself against all such.

EDWIN R. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 2, 1895—2t

Annual Meeting.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Hope Mills, on Tuesday, May 21st, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. C. HOUSTON, JR.,
President.

5-2-95 tm

CANNED GOODS.

Nice LOT PICKLES, &c.,

FOR PIC NICS AND SUCH LIKE.

APRICOTS,
CHERRIES,
PEACHES,
PEARS,
DAMSONS,
BLACKBERRIES,
PINE APPLES,
TOMATOES,
PEAS,
CORN,
STRING BEANS,
SUCCOTASH,
AND OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,

offered at reduced prices to clear up for the large fruit crop expected.

A. S. HUSKE, Agt.

R. M. NIMOCKS, Fayetteville, N. C.
E. M. WELLS, Man'g'r Wil. Branch.

THE

Carolina Cooperage and Veneer Co.

TRUCKERS WHO DESIRE

Shipping Packages, Crates, Barrels, &c.,

will do well to place their orders at once with A. S. HUSKE, who is authorized Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

4-25-95

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK.

9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts.

A. B. WILLIAMS,

COTTON :-: BUYER,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

A NEW CAR LOAD JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine our rock bottom prices.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

ECZEMA From early childhood until I was grown my family spent a fortune trying to cure me of this disease. I visited Hot Springs, and was treated by the best medical men, but was not benefited. **FROM** When all things had failed I determined to try S. S. S., and in four months was entirely cured. The terrible Eczema was gone, not a sign of it left; my general health built up, and I have never had any return of the disease. I have since **CHILDHOOD** recommended S. S. S. to a number of friends for skin diseases, and have never yet known a failure to cure. GEO. W. IRWIN, Irwin, Pa.

S.S.S. Never fails to cure, even after all other remedies have. Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,

Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works.

LOW TARIFF

PRICES

—ON—

FURNITURE.

Call and examine my Stock.

Suits from $8.00 UP.

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Hall Racks, Safes, Bed Springs,

—AND—

HOME-MADE MATRESSES

A SPECIALTY.

Very respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

B.B.B. Always Cures.

.....Botanic Blood Balm

The Great Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Eating and Spreading Sores, Eruptions, and all SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES. Made from the prescription of an eminent physician who used it with marvelous success for 40 years, and its continued use for fifteen years by thousands of grateful people has demonstrated that it is by far the best building up Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new rich blood, and possesses almost miraculous healing properties.

WRITE FOR BOOK OF WONDERFUL CURES, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent freight paid by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by B. E. SEDBERRY & SON, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Mexican Mustang Liniment

for

Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

The Money Crisis.

Correspondence of the Observer.

ATLANTA, GA., April 28, 1895.

As the result of a radical departure from sound democratic principles by the Cleveland administration, which has accepted John Sherman as its financial exponent, a crisis has been reached in American politics when every sentinel upon the watch-tower of liberty should sound the alarm, and arouse the people to an intelligent realization of the evils that are inevitable as a sequence of the perpetuation of a monetary system that has already paralyzed the industrial energies of the country and deprived thousands of honest workingmen of the means of subsistence.

Fettered in the galling and enslaving bondage of a financial despotism that is the debased offspring of concentrated avarice, woeful disaster to the aspirations and fortunes of the toiling masses cannot be averted unless, ere it be too late, they reach the correct conclusion concerning the cause of our declining prosperity, and like true patriots manifest that resolute spirit of resistance that will alone secure their deliverance from the chains with which the Cleveland-Sherman-democratic-republican gold bug administration has bound them.

Never in any period of the world's history have concreted selfishness and the satanic craftiness of aggregated wealth more powerfully exerted their subtle influences in apostasizing public servants from the path of duty into the crooked by ways of the money idolators, who having brought under contribution in subservience to their unhallowed greed every other available resource, at last achieve a crowning success in moral infamy by involving the honor of trusted statesmen in the imputation of nefarious legislation.

Surely those unfaithful public servants, who wantonly bartered great public interests for the consideration of executive favor; who betrayed their party into the hands of its enemies at the most auspicious moment that will ever wait upon it, and in the very teeth of the plainest teachings of history and the counsels and admonitions of the greatest thinkers and most famous political and financial economists of present and past generations and deserted from the democratic faith of bimetallism and joined the ranks of the enemies of humanity, should receive the everlasting stigma of popular condemnation for their criminal participation in a plot against the public weal that in the magnitude of baleful consequences to mankind may justly be pronounced the most heartless and unparalleled iniquity of the centuries.

To honest, fair-minded, candidly investigating statesmen, the science of sound money systems is as clearly and well defined as is the familiar science of navigation to the faithful and experienced seaman.

The time-honored financial chart that has for ages been recognized as a safe guide in fiscal navigation, that established the bimetallic standard as the basis of sound money institutions, and that from the day that Washington affixed his signature to the bill that created our silver dollar, until the bankers got control of national legislation and arrogantly assumed to be the embodiment of financial wisdom, conducted the country through the storms of State along the gladsome highway of abundant prosperity, and is as much entitled to public faith and credit as is the compass that directs the way of the brave mariner with unerring certainty over the restless billows of the pathless ocean.

It is impossible to lose the way of safety when we are guided by the light of reason, the experience of ages, fidelity to truth, and the familiar science of successful demonstration. It is only when we discard the old chart and compass and trusting to the apostate leader who walks regardless of consequences obsequiously in the footsteps of the antipode of every democratic idea, venture with new theories and implements of navigation upon the treacherous billows of a fatal financial ocean that we find the once proud ship of State in the hands of political pirates floundering hopelessly amid the dismal breakers of financial ruin.

The legislation that committed the country, in the mercenary interest of the money changers, to the woeful expedient of gold monometallism was consummated through the power of a subtle influence over pigmy politicians who surrendered the cause of humanity to gratify a groveling ambition to be the recipients of Executive recognition.

If the people permit their representatives who have departed from the true democratic faith, to keep the country wandering in the dark and desolate labyrinths of the gloomy financial edifice into which John Sherman with the aid of Grover Cleveland has led an ignominious combination administration, they will find to their sorrow, when too late, that the greatest enemies of the cause of humanity are the financial satelites of John Sherman, who under the deceptive demand for "sound money" inaugurated the crusade against silver for selfish purposes at the expense of the profits of labor and the industrial prosperity of the country.

FRENCH STRANGE.

Washington "News."

This is the way administration correspondents mould opinion from Washington:

It is nothing new to say that Secretary Morton is opposed to the indiscriminate distribution of all kinds of seeds by the Department of Agriculture. He has been opposed to it from the day he learned of the absolue waste which accompanied the distribution of seeds, to say nothing about those Congressmen who sold in bulk their quota of seeds, and if he could have had his way Congress would not have appropriated one dollar for the purchase of seeds for indiscriminate free distribution during the coming fiscal year. But he did not have his way, and an appropriation—somewhat smaller than usual—was made for that purpose. It is not certain, however, that Secretary Morton will spend that appropriation. The appropriation act says the money is appropriated for the purchase, propagation and distribution of seeds "as required by law." The quoted clause is what Secretary Morton believes is a bar to spending the money, as the law expressly and distinctly limits the purchase and distribution of seeds to "such as are rare and uncommon in this country," and it is customary to buy only a few of these for use at the department experimental stations.

Wonder what those hair-trigger individuals who were so much afraid, some time ago, that Secretary Herbert would not have the Navy properly represented at the celebration attending the opening of the sea canal at Kiel, on June 19, think of themselves now? In addition to the San Francisco and the Marblehead, first designated, Secretary Herbert has ordered that the New York and the Columbia shall also go to Kiel. And there is a possibility that the Secretary may go himself on the Dolphin.

Secretary Morton's beef investigations must be disquieting to the beef trust when one of its members makes the ridiculous charge that those investigations are keeping up the price of beef. Secretary Morton smiles at the charge, which he correctly characterized as nonsense, and asks pertinently: "Why should asking plain questions, in order to get at the truth, agitate anybody, or affect the beef market?" That why will doubtless be echoed by the beef consumers who have been compelled to pay tribute to the greediness of the men who compose the beef trust.

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM

High Grade Tobacco

AND

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DEAF NESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. My Tubular Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. Whispers heard. No pain. Invisible. F. HISCOX, 853 B'way New York, sole depot. Send for book and proofs FREE.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.*

Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time, 50 cts. and $1.00 at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

HINDERCORNS The only sure cure for Corns. 15c. at all Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

DID YOU GET YOURS

There were 3,134,934 Packages of HIRES' ROOTBEER sold in 1894, which made 15,675,735 gallons, or 313,494,700 glasses, sufficient to give every man, woman and child in the United States, five glasses each—did you get your share? Be sure and get some this year.

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

HIRES' Rootbeer

THE CHAS. E. HIRES CO., Phila.

5-2-95 4t

Thoroughbred Fancy Poultry!

S. S. BROWN LEGHORNS—the egg machine.

GIANT BLACK JAVAS—the largest clean legged chicken that grows.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Eggs for hatching, ready for delivery, $1.00 per 15. Fair hatch guaranteed.

There are no finer birds in the South than mine. Circular free.

J. D. BARDIN,
3-21-95 8t Wilson, N. C.

Administration Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator of Church Bernard, col., late of Cumberland County, N. C., notifies all persons having claims against his estate to present them to me on or before the 11th of April, 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to his estate will please make immediate payment.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Adl. of Church Bernard.

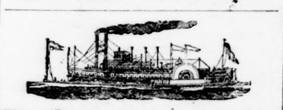
Fayetteville, N. C., 11th April, 1895—6t

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.



The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C.

—AND—

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,

Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,

At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

CROATAN.....Saturday, May 4
ONEIDA.....Saturday, May 11

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

ONEIDA.....Saturday, May 4
CROATAN.....Saturday, May 11

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

ONEIDA.....Tuesday, April 30
CROATAN.....Tuesday, May 7

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES
Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

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Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

A Cotton Fertilizer.

Purchase only such fertilizers for cotton which contain at least 3 to 4% actual potash.

For Corn, Fertilizers should contain 6% Potash.

Poor results are due entirely to deficiency of Potash.

We will gladly send you our pamphlets on the Use of Potash. They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 66 Nassau Street, New York.

COLUMBIAS— THEY ALMOST FLY.

Dieting wont Cure you

Neither will medicine. Bicycling will. All you need is to get outdoors and let the tonic of rapid motion put new blood into your veins and tissues.

Buy a... Columbia

Best ... Bicycles —$100

Or a HARTFORD--$80, $60.

Boys' or Girls' Hartfords--$50.

Get a Columbia Catalogue Free at any Columbia agency; by mail for two 2-cent stamps.

BRANCH STORES: Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Providence, Buffalo

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,

Agent for Columbia and Hartford Bicycles,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 and $4 Shoes.

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

$5,$4,$3.50 Cordovan, French Enamelled Calf and Kangaroo.
$3.50 Police Shoes. 3 soles.
$2.50 and $2 Workingmen's.
$2 $1.75 Boys' School Shoes
Ladies' $3, $2.50, $2 and $1.75.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by **ROSE & LEAK,** FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS

Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars,

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

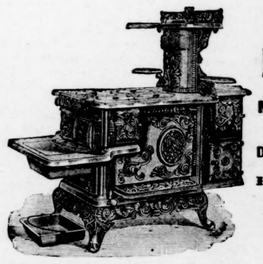
"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.



SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL

All Modern Improvements to Lighter Housekeeping Cares.

Twenty different sizes and kinds.

Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLY RAIL'Y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Feb. 17th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:58 "
Leave Sanford,	12:18 p. m.
Leave Climax,	2:20 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:35 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:13 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:04 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:28 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	4:00 a. m
Leave Maxton,	8:07 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:46 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:41 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:05 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:18 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:59 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:40 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:25 "

ORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:57 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:27 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:38 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Climax,	4:00 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:40 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greesboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem. Train No. 15 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 33. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08	.....	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	2 55	.....	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	.....	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	.....	10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....

	No. 48 Daily.	
	P. M.	
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	.....
Leave Magnolia	10 56	.....
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	.....

	No. 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.	
	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	.....	11 20	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	.....	12 54	.....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

WALTER WATSON,

ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, AND HORSE SHOE NAILS,
GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES,
PUMPS AND PUMP FITTINGS,
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MACHINE AND CARRIAGE BOLTS,
SAW MILL AND GINNERS' SUPPLIES,
WAGON, CART AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS
WELL BUCKETS AND CHAINS,
PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTINGS,

SECOND HAND GINS AND PRESSES FOR SALE CHEAP,

AND ALL SHELF HARDWARE USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS

HARDWARE STORE.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols a Specialty.

MY SHOPS ARE ALWAYS OPEN FOR REPAIRING

Guns, Pistols, Locks, &c., &c.

WALTER WATSON.

☞ Write for Catalogue of Guns, Pistols, &c.

THE ORTON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

MADISON AVENUE HOTEL.

Madison Avenue and 58th Street,

NEW YORK.

$3 per day and up. American Plan

Fire-Proof and First-Class in Every Particular.

TWO BLOCKS FROM THE THIRD AND SIXTH AVENUE ELEVATED RAILROADS.

THE MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUE AND BELT LINE CARS PASS THE DOOR.

H. M. CLARK, Proprietor.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT.

LOOK! LOOK!!

Look to Your Interest!

Why can W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS make it pay to examine their

Stock of Furniture?

1st. They are MANUFACTURERS.

2nd. Their experience in MANUFACTURING enables them to know how to buy the BEST GOODS for the *least money.*

3rd The goods they buy are bought direct from MANUFACTURERS.

4th. Their *motto is quick sales and small profits*

To be convinced call in at their

FURNITURE STORE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THEY ALSO MANUFACTURE

HOUSE TRIMMINNGS, MOULDINGS RAILINGS, TURNED and SAWED SCROLL WORK, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS and MANTELS.

FURNITURE STORE—Thornton Block.

FACTORY—Cool Spring Street.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been duly qualified as administrator of G. W. Bowen, deceased, late of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, N. C., gives notice that all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased will be required to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 11th day of April, 1896, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate settlement.

CHARLES W. BIDGOOD,
April 11, 1895—6t. Administrator

Land Mortgage Sale.

The undersigned Mortgagees, with the written consent of the mortgagor, A. E. Shaw, and pursuant to power of sale contained in the mortgage executed to secure the purchase money of the hereinafter described land, bought by him of them, registered in Cumberland County Register's Office, in Book T, No. 3, page 568, will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock m., on Saturday the 25th of May, 1895, Fifty Acres of Land on the Wilmington Road, west side of the Cape Fear River 2½ miles south of Fayetteville, in Cumberland County, N. C., adjoining the home place of the undersigned. For particular description see the said mortgage deed. Terms cash.

ELIZABETH A. SHAW.
HARRIET L. SHAW.
Mortgagees.

Fayetteville, N. C., 25th April, 1895—6t

Land and Immigration Agency.

Having arranged to advertise this section prominently before prospective emigrants North and West, I give this notice to all persons who have lands for sale at reasonable prices in large or small tracts to send to me

FULL DESCRIPTION OF SAME,

that I may list them.

FACTORY LOCATIONS, with or without water power, and all kinds of industrial enterprises a specialty.

No cash required until lands are sold or parties located. Address

NEWTON H. SMITH,
MANAGER,
2-14-95 Fayetteville, N. C.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executors to the Last Will and Testament of Catharine Kelly, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated on or before April 1st, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment.

J. H. SMITH,
ANNIE M. BAKER,
4-4-95 6t Executors.

POE & CO.,

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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